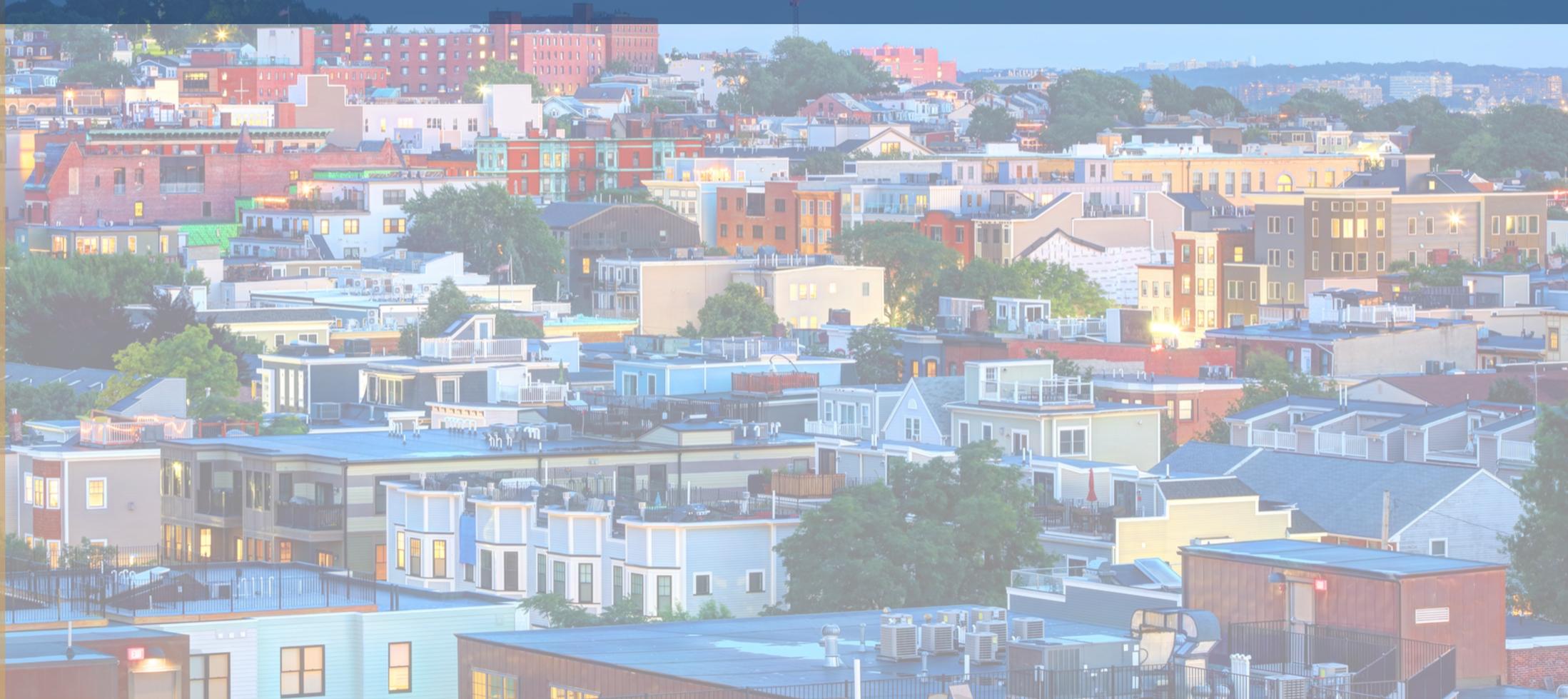


# Unhoused and Uncounted: Health of Boston Survey of People Experiencing Homelessness



## Suggested Citation

**Health of Boston Survey of People Experiencing Homelessness,  
Boston Public Health Commission, 2023.**



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# Background

# Justification & Implications

- Builds on BPHC's groundbreaking work at looking at health status by housing status
- HSB saw unmet needs and barriers unique to experiences of Boston's unhoused adults
- Findings can and should be used for program improvement and advocacy for policy changes
- Findings will also add to existing base of literature and knowledge about unhoused individuals both residing in shelter and on the street

# Project Overview

- Quantitative research study of unhoused adults in Boston
  - 300 surveys completed between June 28 and August 8, 2022
  - Data collection occurred at 2 emergency shelters and a day program
  - Surveys included 100+ questions
- Largely based on Boston Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BBRFSS)
  - HOB SPEH also includes survey question from the CDC's BRFSS, as well as some other standardized tools
- Collects population-level data on health conditions and social determinants of health Collaboration between HSB, Population Health and Research, BRS, and BUSPH



# Study Procedures

# Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria and Sampling Strategy

- Inclusion criteria:
  - Age 18 or over
  - Spent majority of the last 30 nights in Boston
  - English or Spanish fluency
  - Spent majority of last 30 nights unhoused
- Exclusion criteria: Being unable/unwilling to provide informed consent
  - Individuals with severe mental illness that require immediate treatment
  - Individuals with mental illness that would limit the participant's ability to participate
- Purposive sampling
  - Ensures mix of racial and ethnic groups, as well as ages and gender identities that reflect an estimate of Boston's homeless population (based on demographic data from BPHC homeless shelters)
  - Initial recruitment focused on any guests able to participate who met eligibility
  - As data collection progressed, recruitment targeted guests based on demographic balance that best matches Boston's homeless community
  - Interviews took place on variety of days of the week and times to maximize diversity of guests

# Survey Questions

- Demographics
- General Health Status
- Sleep
- Health Care Access
- Oral Health
- Hypertension and Heart Health
- Diabetes and Asthma
- COVID-19 Vaccination
- HIV/AIDS/STI
- Women's Health
- Disability
- Depression and Anxiety
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Drug Use
- Social Determinants
- Food Security
- Discrimination
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Physical and Sexual Violence

# Data Analysis Methods

- SAS Enterprise Guide 8.3 was used to analyze the data
- Methods HOB SPEH data
  - SAS survey analysis: logistic regression
- Methods comparison HOB SPEH and BBRFSS 2021
  - Compared 95% confidence intervals of measures
- Suppression rules
  - No estimates generated when fewer than 5 respondents indicated one of the response choices
  - No estimates generated when relative standard error equaled or exceeded 50%
- Quality control
  - BUSPH students did first round of data analysis, checked by HSB's epidemiologist

# Limitations

- Potential bias: data collection did not occur across the whole City of Boston
- Data from housed population (BBRFSS) is from April 2021 – April 2022 compared to the data from the unhoused population which is from 2022

# Results

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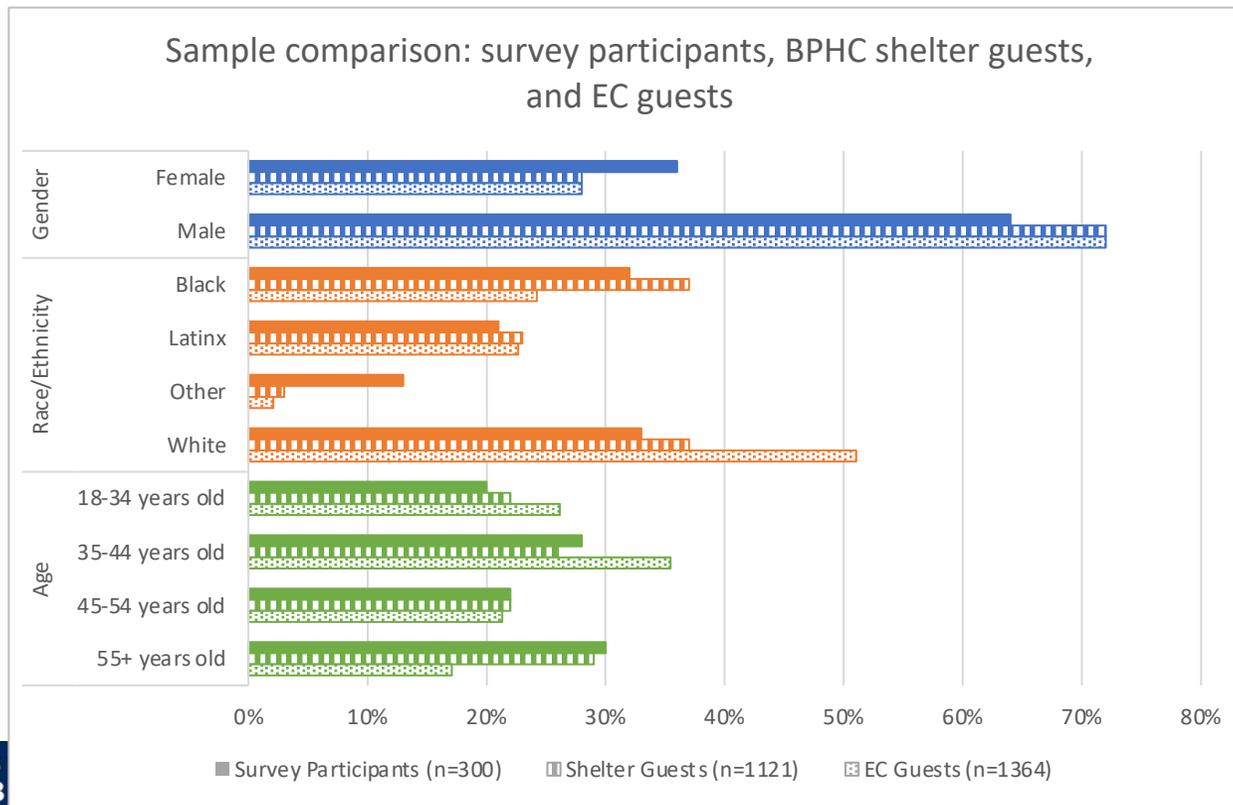
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# Overview & Key Findings

# Results Overview

- 300 in-person surveys conducted using SurveyMonkey between June 28 and August 8, 2022



- **Living situation**

- 78% - emergency shelter
- 20% - outdoors, a car, or an abandoned building
- 1% - other (e.g., Safe Haven, treatment facility)

# Demographic Breakdown of Sample

		Percent
Gender	Female	36%
	Male	64%
Race/Ethnicity	Black nHL*	32%
	Hispanic/Latinx	21%
	Other** nHL*	13%
	White nHL*	33%
Age	18-34 YO	20%
	35-44 YO	28%
	45-54 YO	22%
	55+ YO	30%
Sexuality/Gender	LGBT	15%
	Heterosexual and cisgender	85%
Income	No income	15%
	<\$750 per month	44%
	\$750+ per month	41%

		Percent
Country of Birth	Born in mainland US	82%
	Foreign born	18%
Employment	Employed	15%
	Not employed	85%
Education	<HS graduate	24%
	HS graduate	42%
	Some college +	35%
Living Situation	Sheltered	80%
	Unsheltered	20%
Homeless History	<1 year	27%
	1-2 years	25%
	3-9 years	31%
	10+ years	17%

\* nHL = non-Hispanic/Latinx

\*\* Other = Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, multi-racial, other (including write-in field)



# Key Findings: Housed vs. Unhoused

- Sleep deprivation was higher among unhoused adults (64%) compared to housed adults (38%) in Boston.
- Tobacco use was higher among unhoused adults (75%) compared to housed adults (12%) in Boston.
- A lower percentage of unhoused adults (9%) reported dental cost to be a barrier to visiting a dentist or dental clinic compared to housed adults (16%) in Boston.
  - However, a higher percentage of unhoused adults (72%) reported tooth removal compared to housed adults (31%) in Boston.
- Binge and excessive drinking was reported at similar rates for housed and unhoused adults in Boston.
- On all ACE questions asked in the BBRFSS survey, a higher percentage of unhoused adults reported the experience of these traumatic events compared to housed adults in Boston.
- The percentage of adults who served time in prison, jail or other correctional facility was higher among unhoused adults (59%) compared to housed adults (3%) in Boston.

# Results – Key Findings: Demographics

- 73% of those interviewed have not lived in stable housing for 1 year or more.
- Unhoused adults who identify as LGBT reported higher rates of physical and sexual violence, discrimination, disability and ACEs compared to heterosexual cisgender unhoused adults in Boston.
- Unhoused adults who identify as female reported higher rates of poor mental health, physical and sexual violence compared to those identifying as male.
- Unhoused adults that reside unsheltered reported higher rates of poor mental health, sleep deprivation, discrimination, food insecurity, physical and sexual violence and ACEs compared to those who reside in shelter.
- Unhoused adults who identify as Black non-Latinx reported lower rates of poor physical and mental health and ACEs.

Measure		Housed	Unhoused
<b>Food Security</b>	Food that was bought didn't last and they couldn't afford to buy more	17%	51%
	Often or sometimes hungry but didn't eat because they couldn't afford enough food	10%	46%
<b>Discrimination</b>	Received poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores	13%	39%
	Threatened or harassed at least a few times a month	6%	31%
	Ever felt they were stopped by the police just because of their race or ethnic background	12%	31%
<b>Transportation</b>	Difficulties in transportation kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living	12%	51%
<b>Safety</b>	Considers their neighborhood to be extremely unsafe or unsafe	16%	66%
<b>Emotional Support</b>	Could count on someone to provide emotional support	77%	69%
<b>Served Time</b>	Ever served time or been sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility	3%	59%

Measure		Housed	Unhoused
<b>ACE</b>	Lived with someone during childhood who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility	8%	42%
	Lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal	21%	45%
	Lived with someone during childhood who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications	17%	45%
	Lived with parents or other adults during childhood who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beaten each other up	20%	41%
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Smoked cigarettes at least some days	12%	75%
	Smoked cigars at least some days	5%	19%
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Consumed an average of 4 or more alcoholic beverages on days when alcohol was consumed in the past 30 days	23%	17%
	Consumed more than 30 alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days	10%	8%
<b>Marijuana Use</b>	Used marijuana in the past 30 days	23%	40%

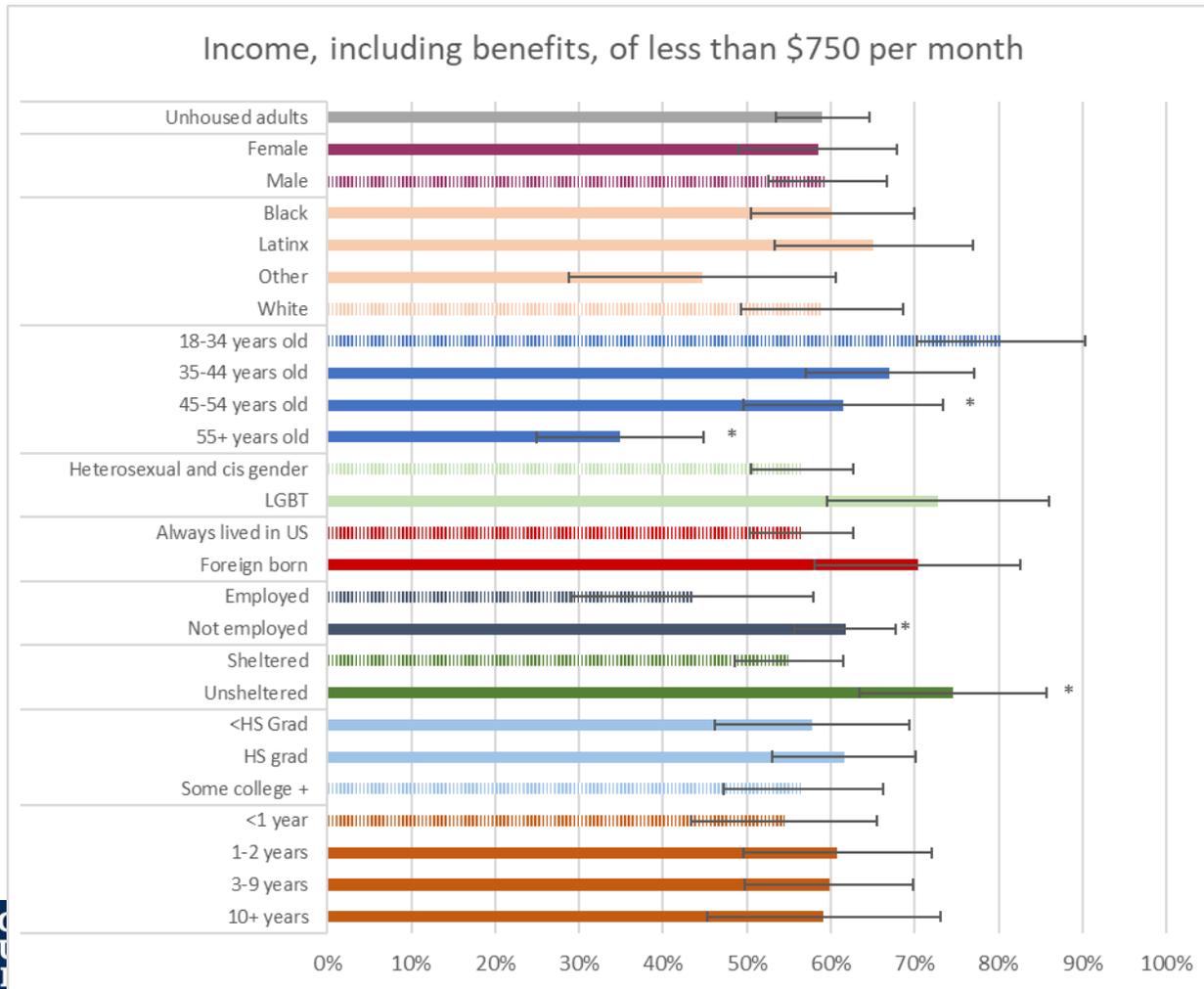
Measure		Housed	Unhoused
<b>General Health</b>	Health in general is fair or poor	16%	43%
	Physical health was not good for 14 or more days in the past month	13%	29%
<b>Mental Health</b>	Mental health was not good for 14 or more days in the past month	19%	47%
	Feeling tense for 14 or more days in the past month	28%	53%
	Being sad for 14 or more days in the past month	18%	47%
	Received professional counseling or any kind of treatment, including medication, for sadness or depression in the past year	22%	33%
<b>Hypertension</b>	Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure	26%	43%
<b>Diabetes</b>	Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they had diabetes	8%	12%
<b>Asthma</b>	Ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional they had asthma	13%	24%

Measure		Housed	Unhoused
<b>Disability</b>	Who have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental or emotional condition	18%	51%
	Have serious difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, due to a physical, mental or emotional condition	10%	36%
	Have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	12%	34%
<b>Sleep</b>	Had less than 7 hours of sleep in a 24-hour	38%	64%
<b>Oral Health</b>	Had one or more permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease	31%	72%
<b>Access to Care</b>	Could not see a dentist because of cost	16%	9%
	Have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or MassHealth	96%	95%
	Could not see a doctor or health care provider because of cost	9%	5%
	Could not see a therapist, psychologist, or psychiatrist because of cost	10%	7%

# Social Determinants

## Economic Stability

# Economic Stability - Income



In 2022, 59% of unhoused adults in Boston reported no income, including benefits, or an income, including benefits, of less than \$750 per month.

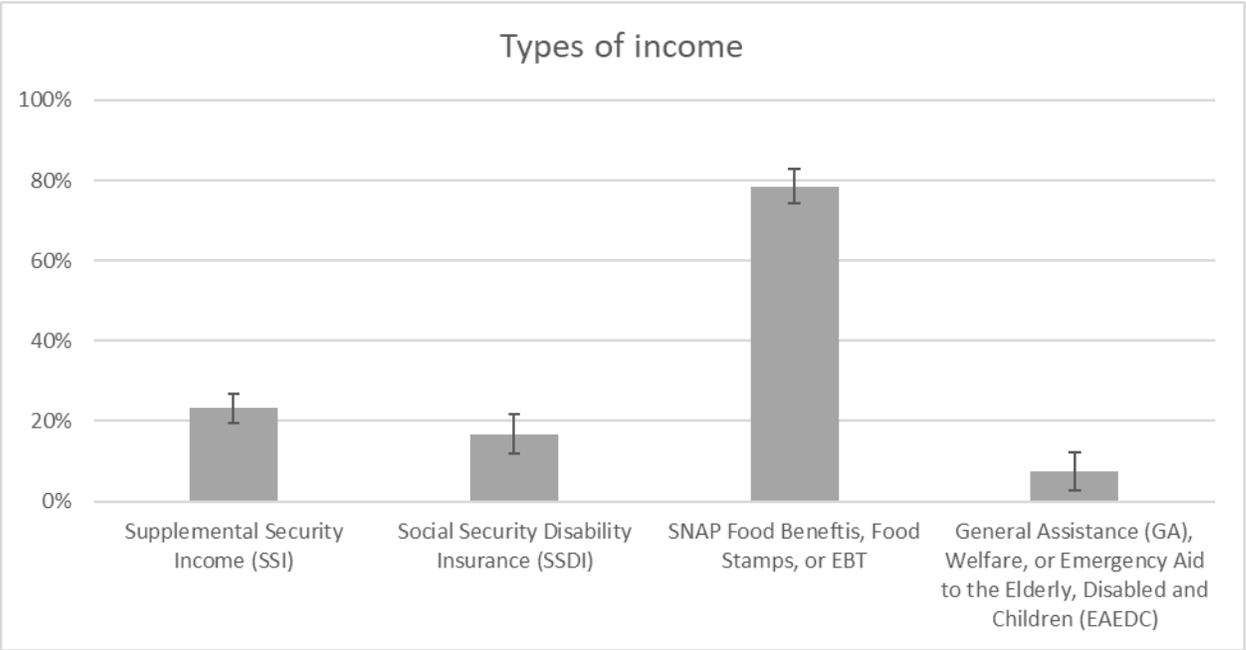
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults with no employment (62%) compared with adults with employment (43%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (75%) compared with adults who reside in shelter (55%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults ages 45-54 years (62%) and 55+ years (35%) compared with adults ages 18-34 years (80%).

# Economic Stability - Income

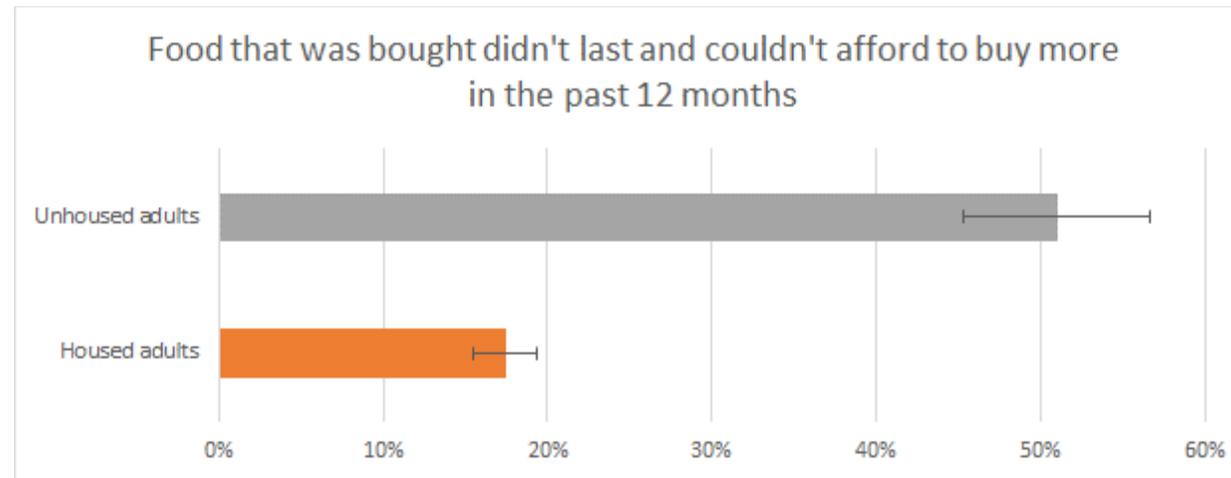


In 2022, 78% of unoused adults in Boston reported receiving SNAP Food Benefits, Food Stamps or EBT. Additionally, 23% of unoused adults in Boston reported receiving SSI and 17% reported receiving SSDI.

The median income through food benefits was \$250 per month. The median income through SSI and SSDI was both \$800 per month.

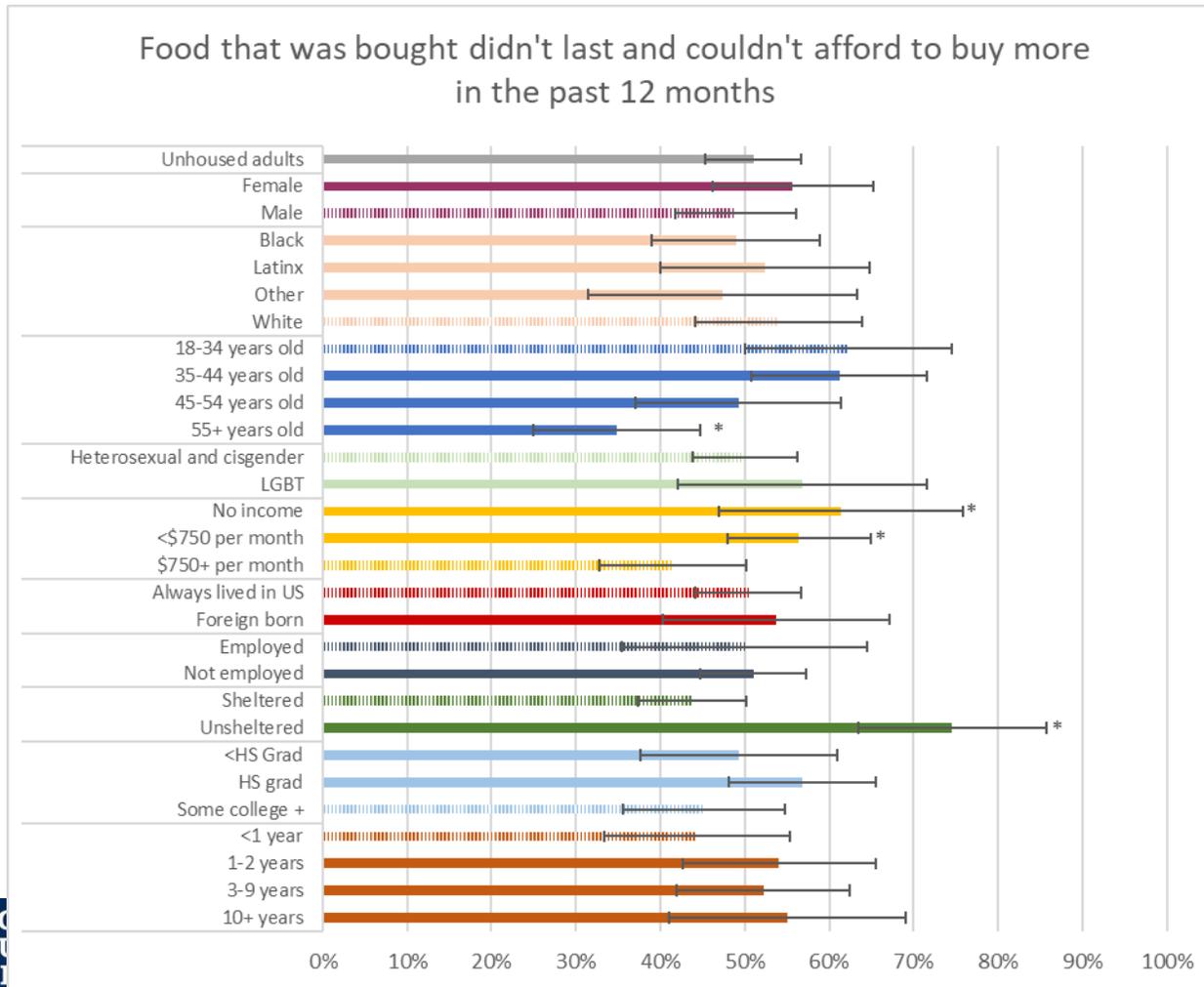


# Economic Stability – Food security



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston whose food that was bought didn't last and they couldn't afford to buy more (51%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults whose food that was bought didn't last and they couldn't afford to buy more (17%).

# Economic Stability – Food security



In 2022, 51% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that it was often or sometimes true that the food they bought didn't last and they didn't have enough money to get more.

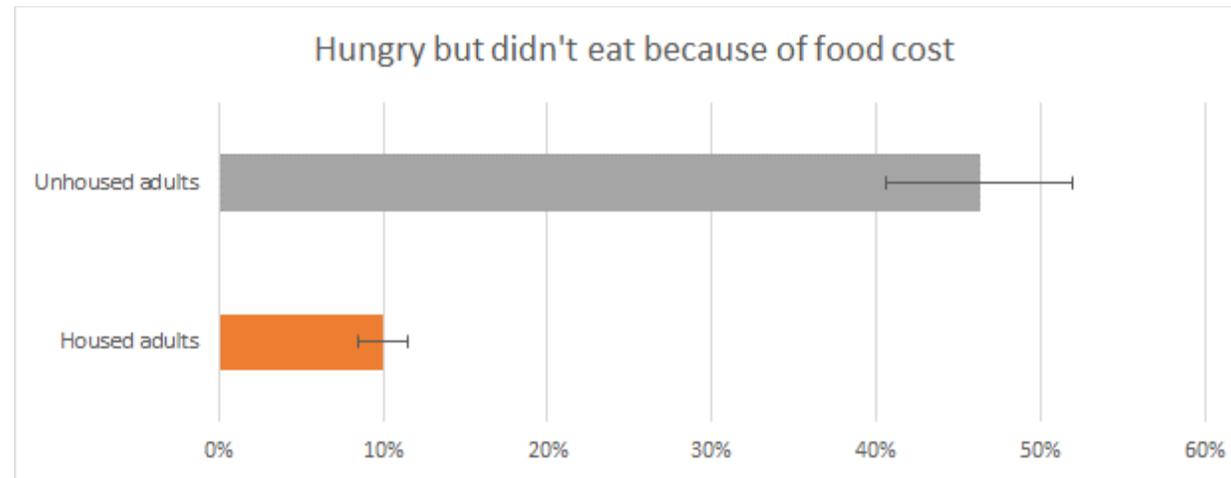
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults with no income (61%) or less than \$750 per month (56%) compared with those with an income of \$750 or more per month (41%).
- Adults who are living unsheltered (75%) compared with adults who are living in shelter (44%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

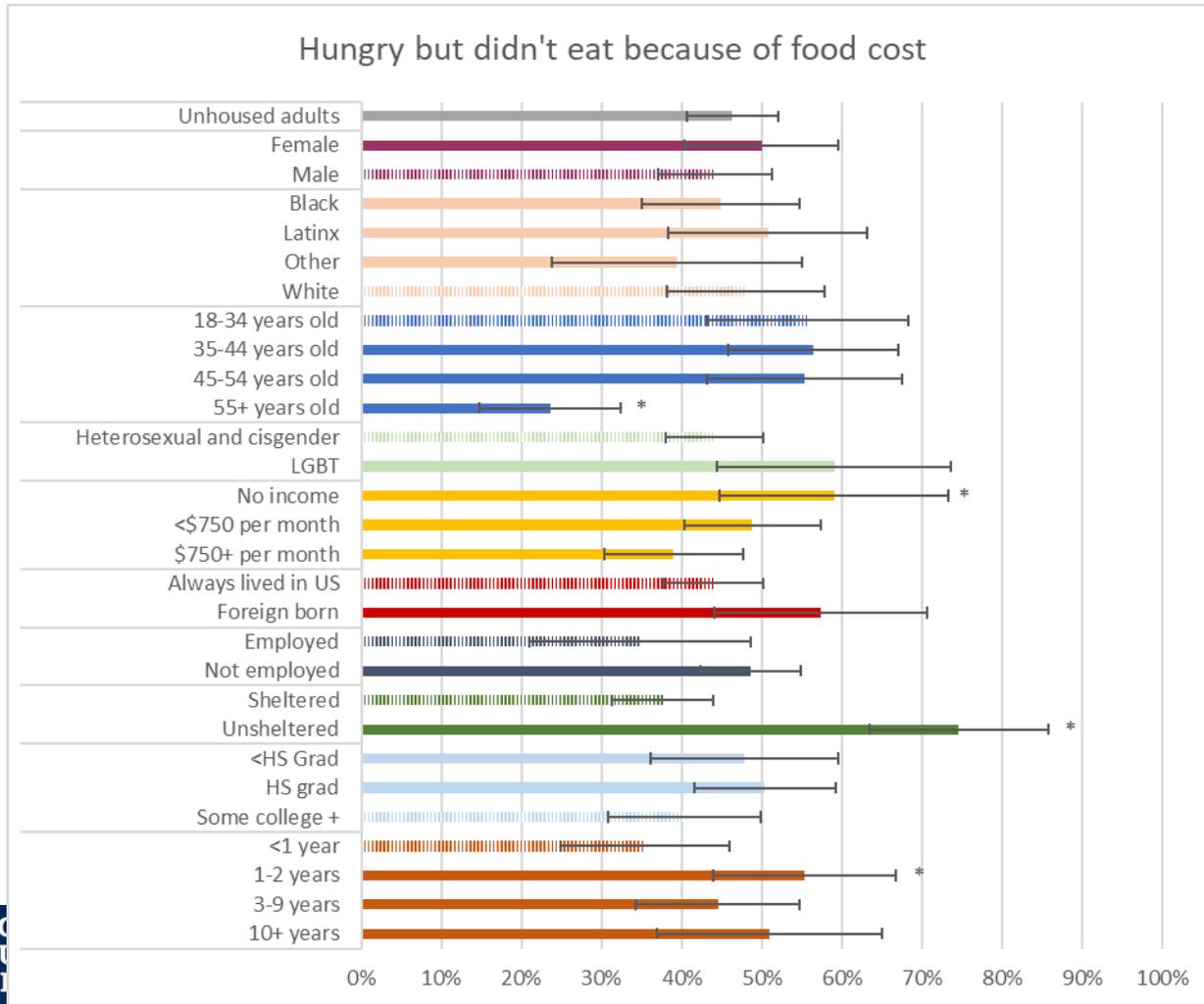
- Adults ages 55+ years old (35%) compared with adults ages 18-34 years old (62%).

# Economic Stability – Food security



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who were often or sometimes hungry but didn't eat because they couldn't afford enough food (46%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who were often or sometimes hungry but didn't eat because they couldn't afford enough food (10%).

# Economic Stability – Food security



In 2022, 46% of adults experiencing homelessness in Boston reported that it was often or sometimes true that they were hungry but didn't eat because they couldn't afford enough food.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

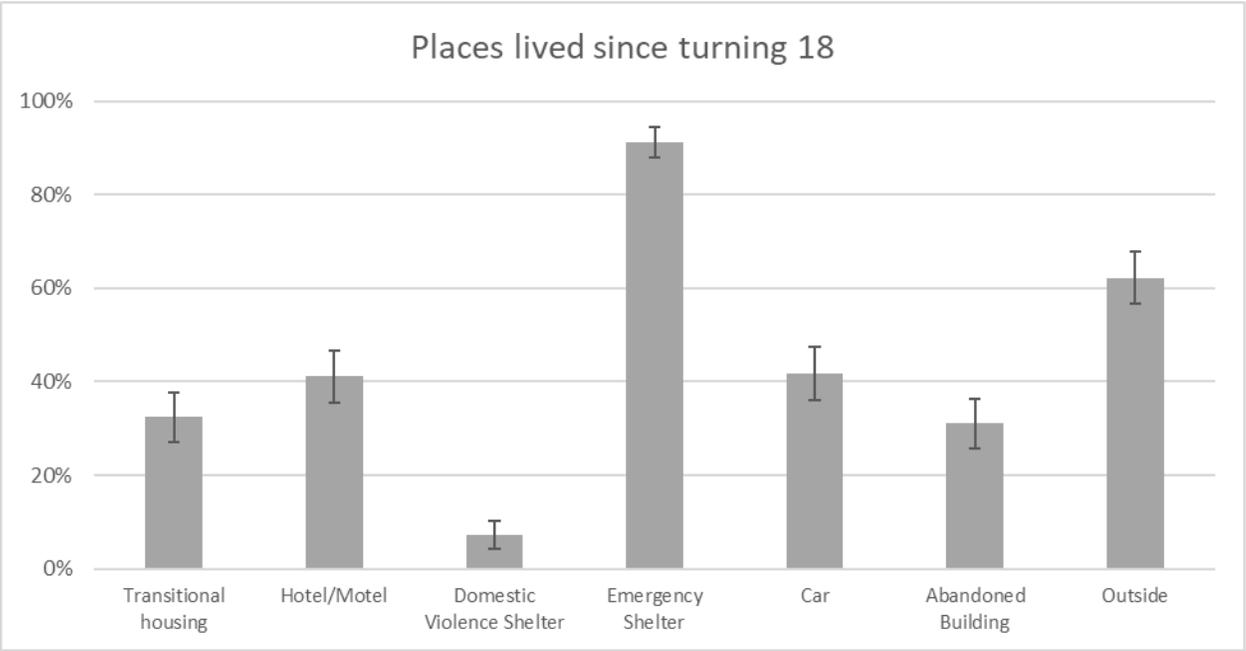
- Adults with no income (59%) compared with those with an income of \$750 or more per month (39%).
- Adults living unsheltered (75%) compared with adults living in shelter (38%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults ages 55+ years old (24%) compared with adults ages 18-34 years old (56%).



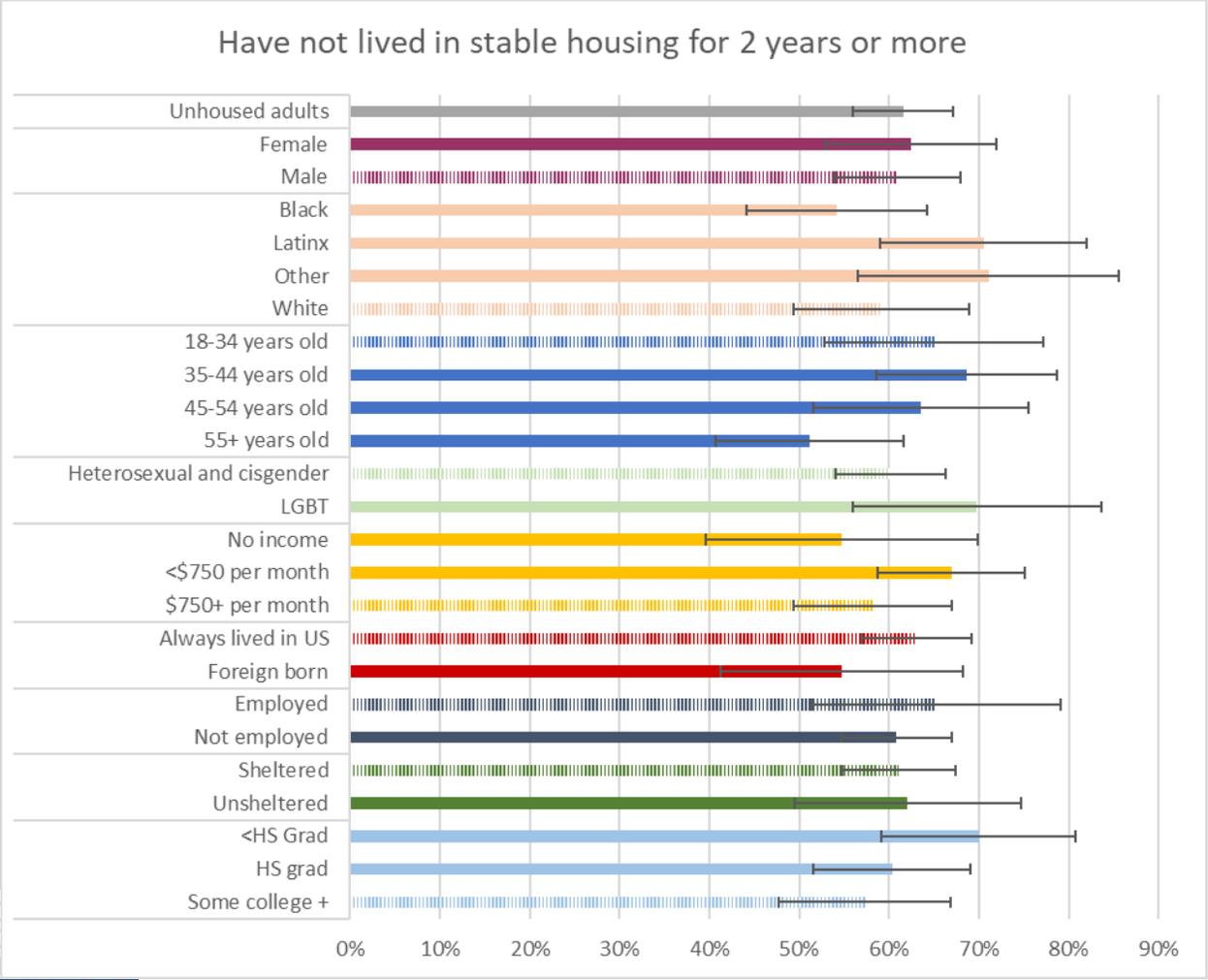
# Economic Stability – Previous living situations



In 2022, 91% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having lived in an emergency shelter since turning 18 years. Other places they reported having lived in since turning 18 years include anywhere outside (e.g., on the street or in a park; 62%), a car or other vehicle (42%), and a hotel, motel or AirBnB (41%).



# Economic Stability – Time since stable housing

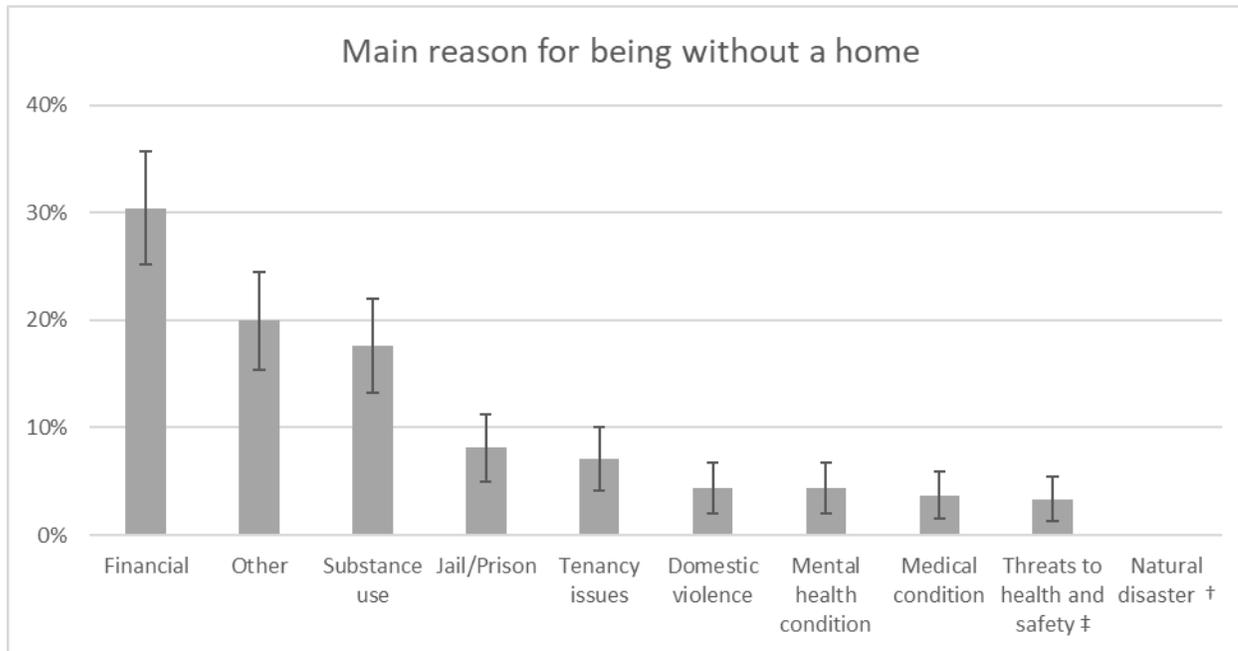


In 2022, 62% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having not lived in stable housing for 2 or more years.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.



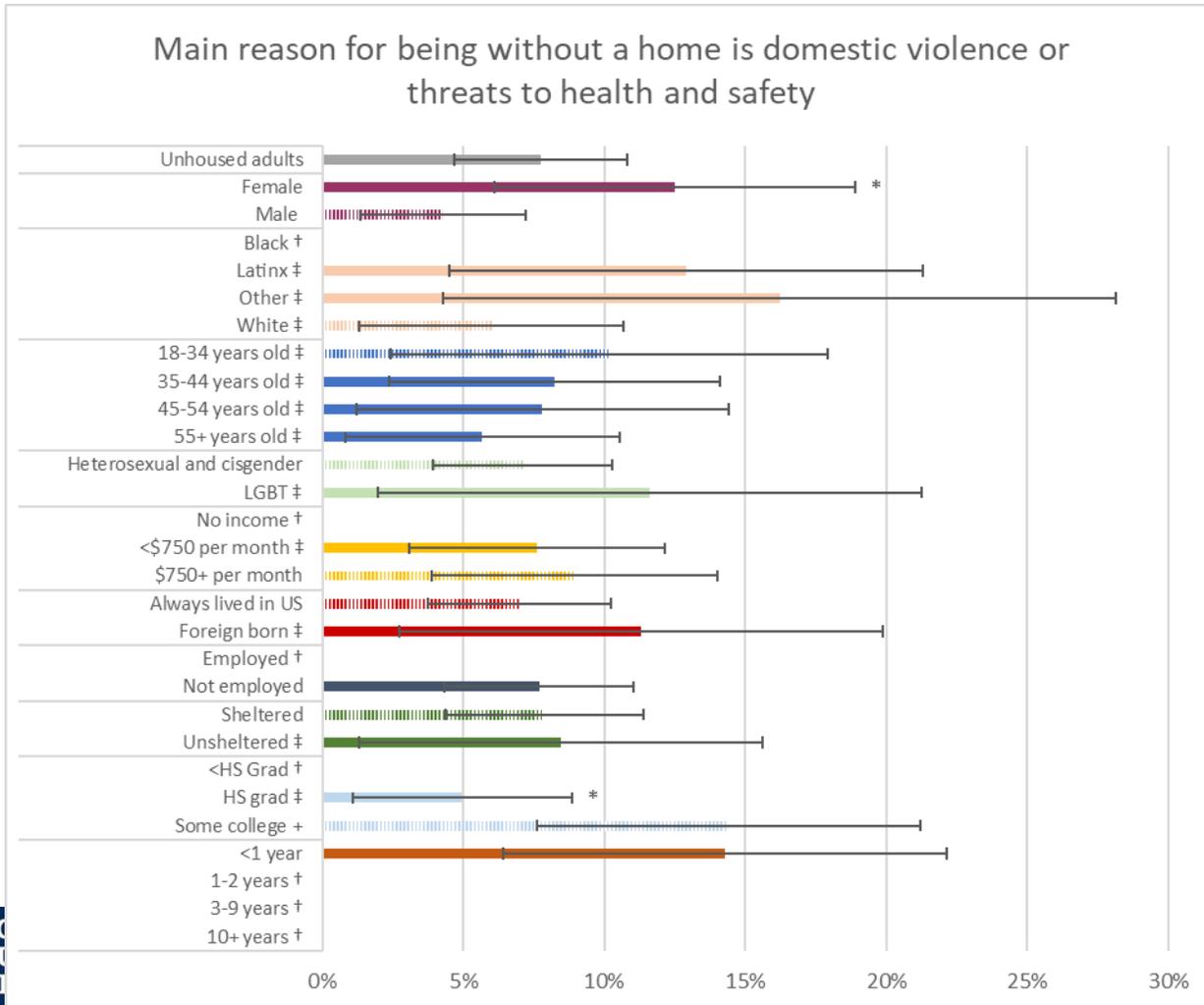
# Economic Stability – Reason for being without a home



In 2022:

- 36% of adults experiencing homelessness in Boston reported tenancy issues, jail/prison, a natural disaster or other as the main reason they are without a home.
- 30% of adults experiencing homelessness in Boston reported finances as the main reason they are without a home .
- 26% of adults experiencing homelessness in Boston reported a medical condition, mental health condition or substance use as the main reason they are without a home.
- 8% of unhoused adults in Boston reported the main reason they were without a home to be domestic violence or threats to health and safety.

# Economic Stability – Reason for being without a home



In 2022, 8% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported the main reason they were without a home to be domestic violence and threats to health and safety.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

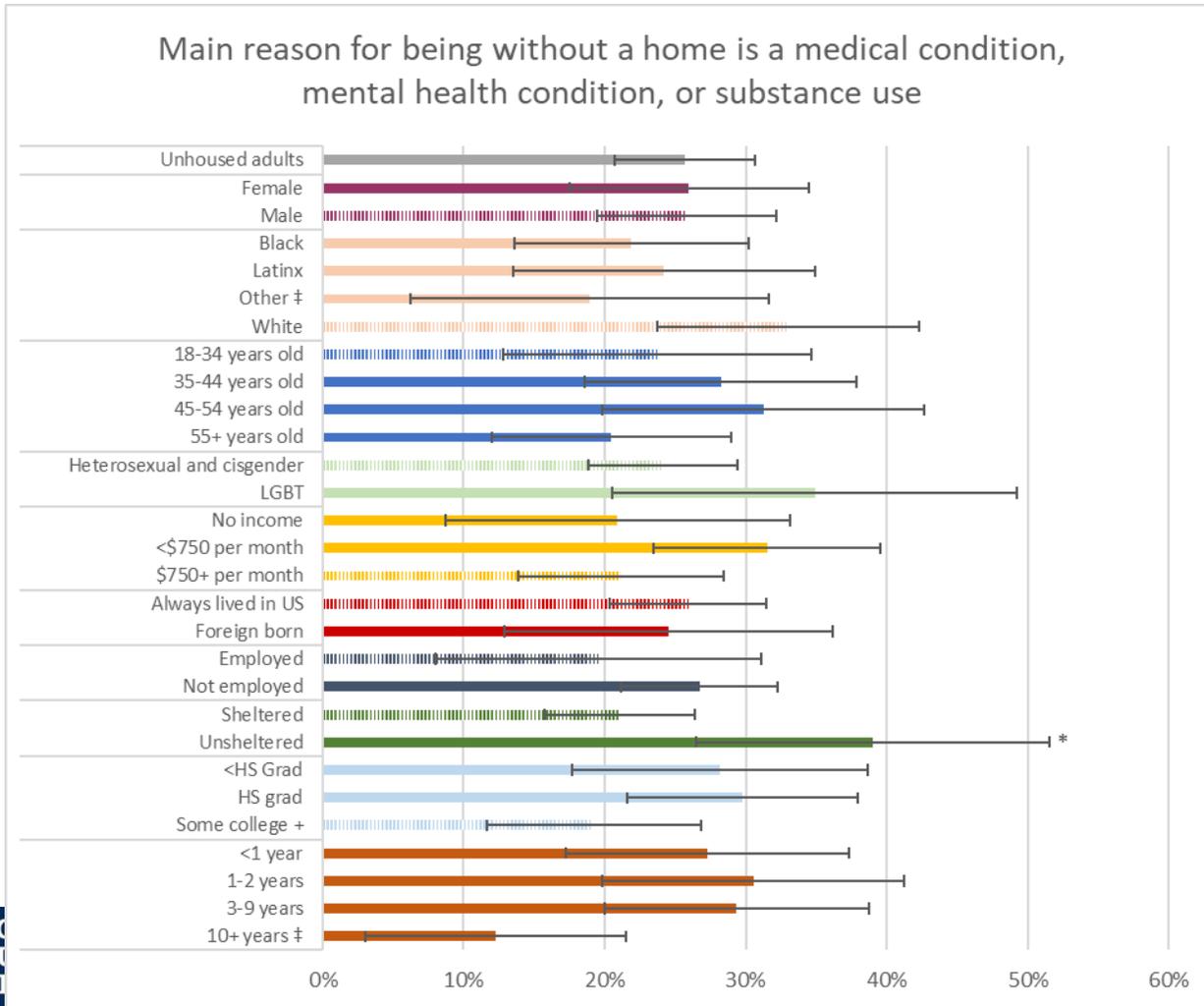
- Adults identifying as female (13%) compared to adults identifying as male (4%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults whose highest level of education is high school (5%) compared with adults whose highest level of education is some college or more (14%).



# Economic Stability – Reason for being without a home



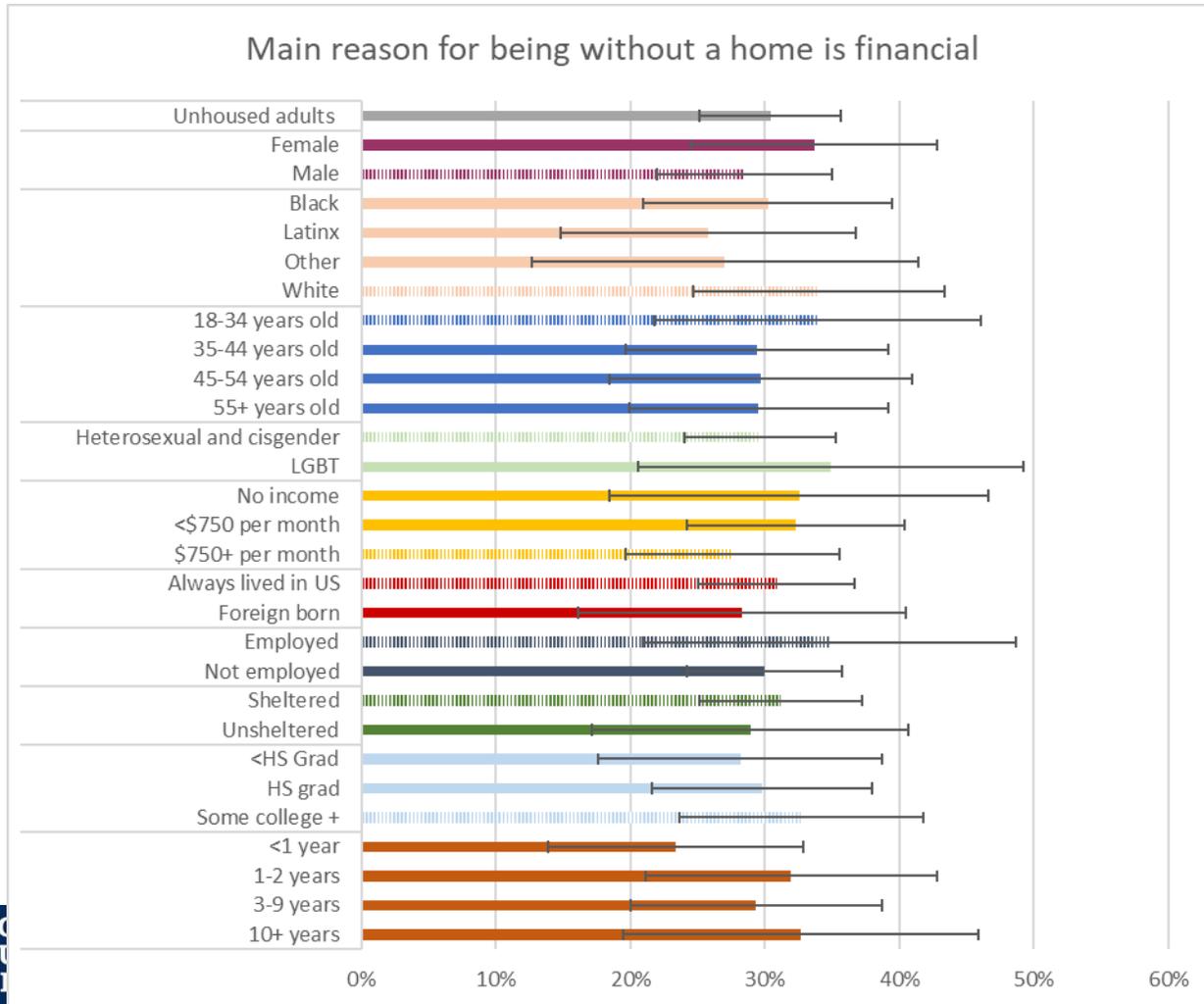
In 2022, 26% of unhoused adults in Boston reported a medical condition, mental health condition or substance use as the main reason they are without a home.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults residing unsheltered (39%) compared to adults living in shelter (21%).



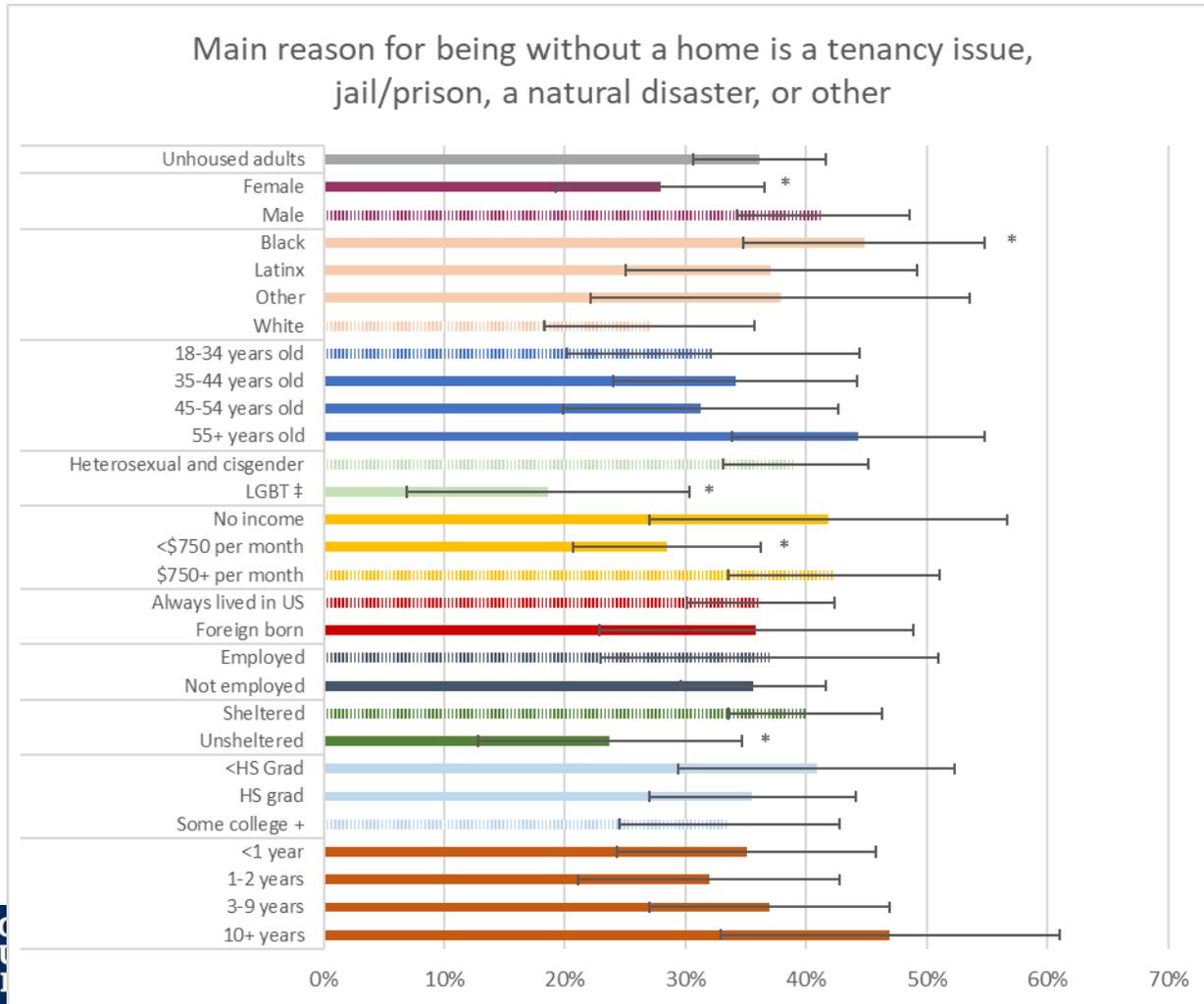
# Economic Stability – Reason for being without a home



In 2022, 30% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported finances as the main reason they are without a home.

There were no statistically significant differences found between groups.

# Economic Stability – Reason for being without a home



In 2022, 36% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported tenancy issues, jail/prison, a natural disaster or other as the main reason they are without a home.

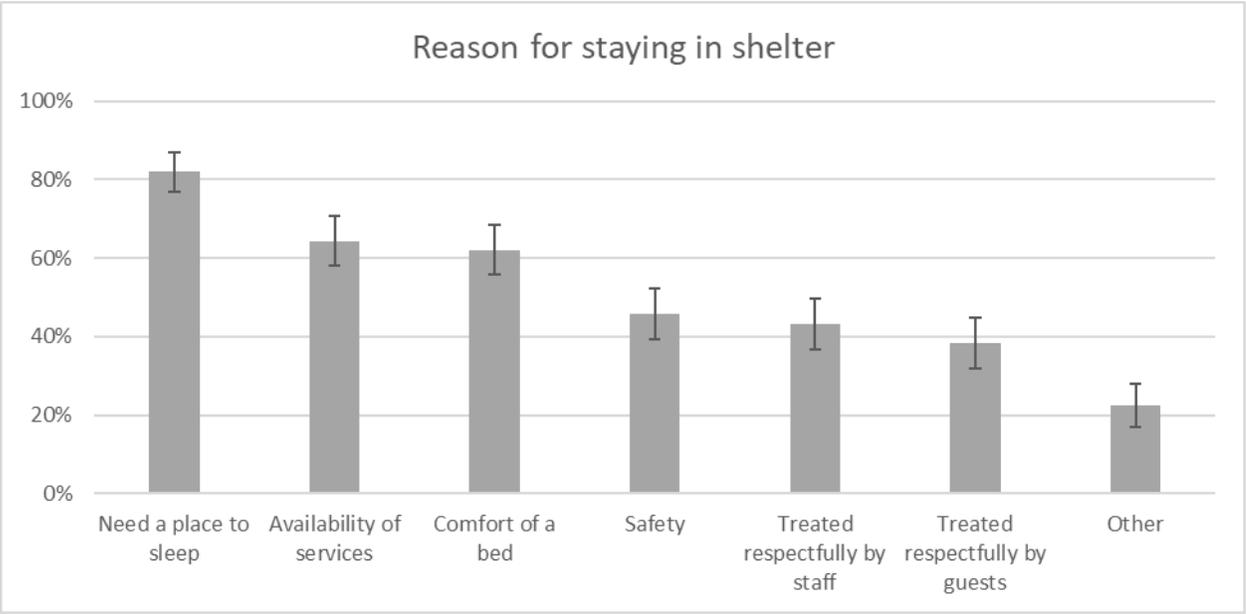
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (44%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (27%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (28%) compared to adults who identify as male (41%).
- Adults who make less than \$750 per month (28%) compared to adults who make \$750 or more a month (42%).
- Adults who live outdoors (24%) compared to adults who live in shelter (40%).

# Economic Stability – Reasons for staying in shelter

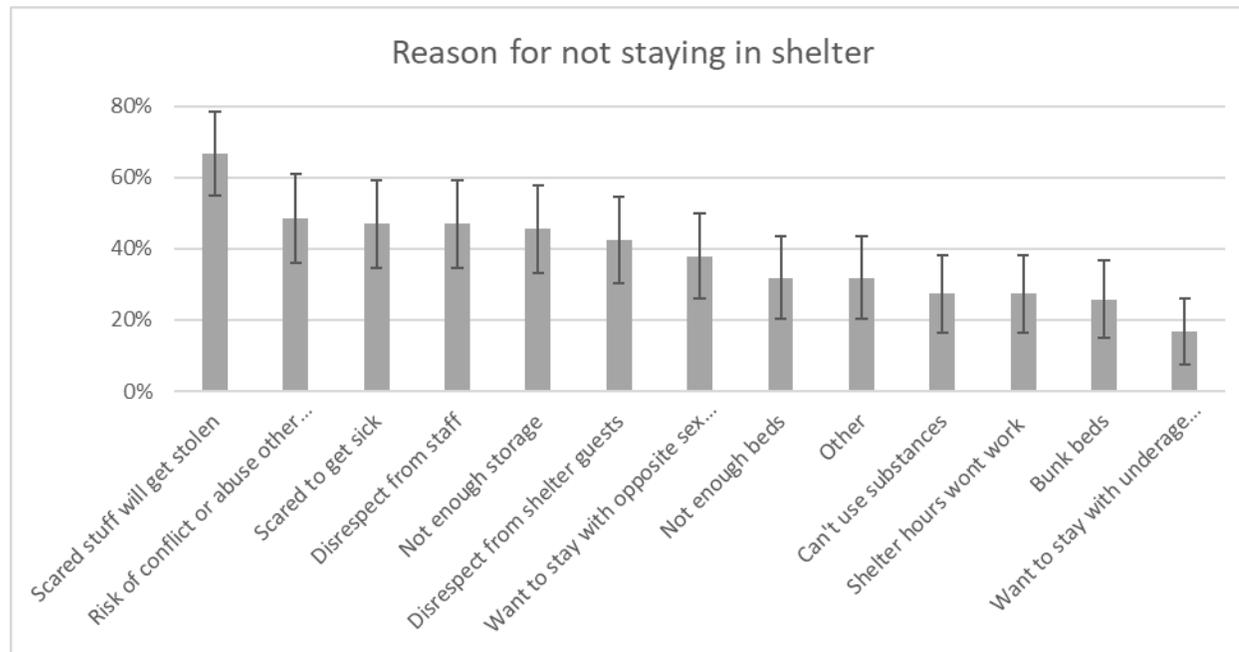


Among those who choose to stay in shelter, the most chosen reasons for staying in shelter include:

- Needing a place to sleep (82%)
- Availability of services (64%)
- Comfort of a bed (62%)



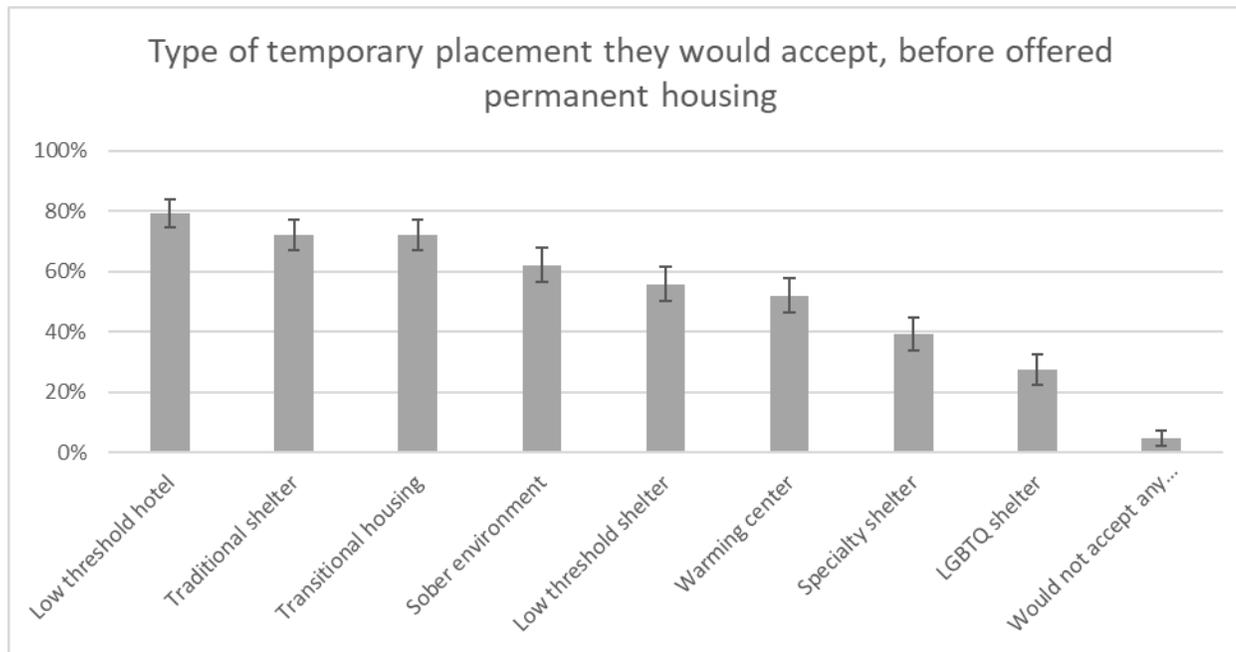
# Economic Stability – Reasons for not staying in shelter



Among those who choose not to stay in shelter, the most chosen reasons for staying in shelter include:

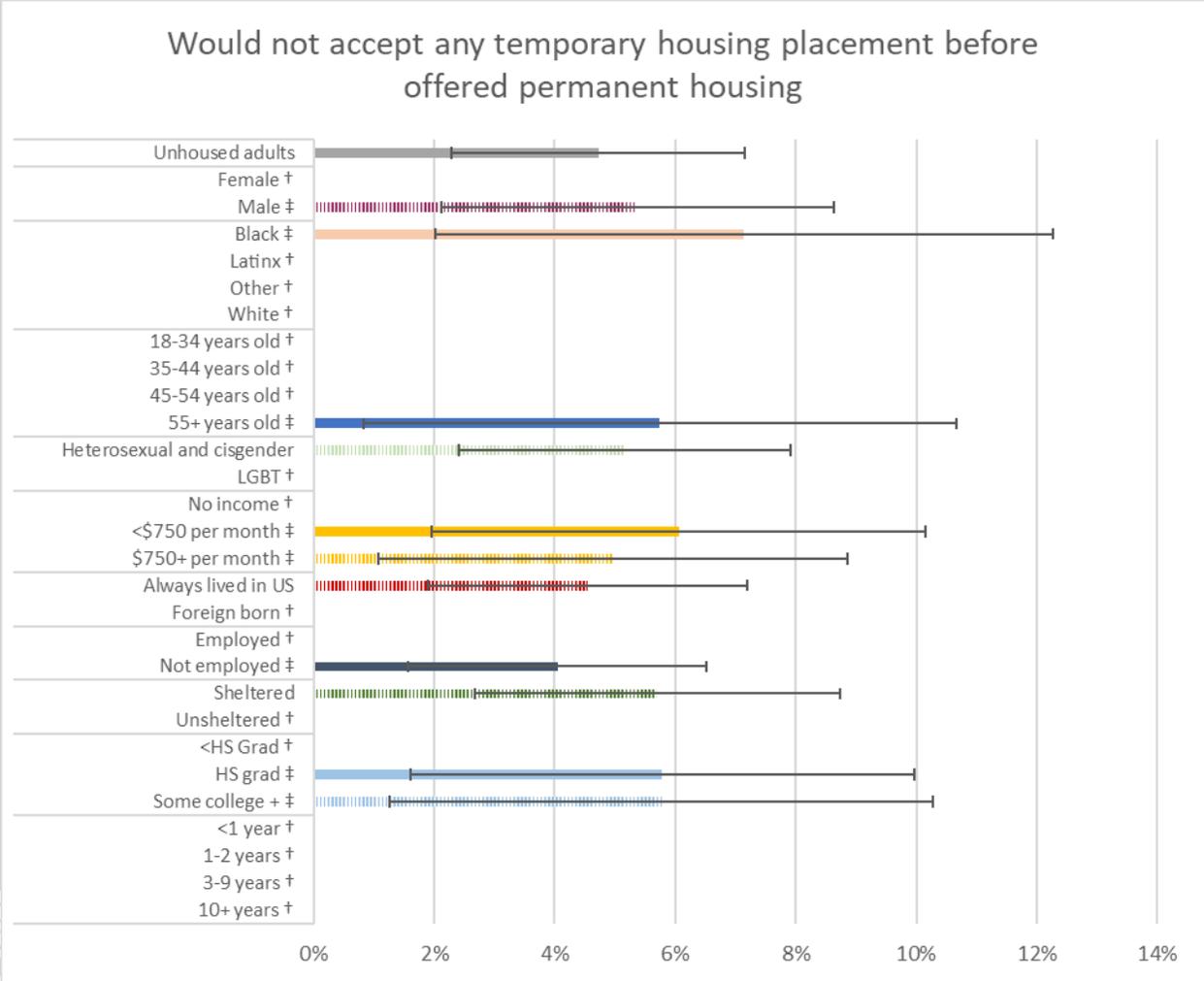
- Being scared that their stuff will get stolen (67%)
- Risk of conflict or abuse with other guests (48%)
- Scared to get sick (47%)
- Not enough storage for their belongings (45%)
- No respectful treatment of other shelter guests (42%).

# Economic Stability – Temporary Placement



- In 2022, unsheltered adults in Boston reported the following:
- 79% would accept a low threshold hotel as a temporary placement.
  - 72% would accept traditional shelter as a temporary placement.
  - 72% would accept transitional housing as a temporary placement.
  - 62% would accept a sober environment as a permanent placement.
  - 56% would accept a low threshold shelter as a temporary placement.

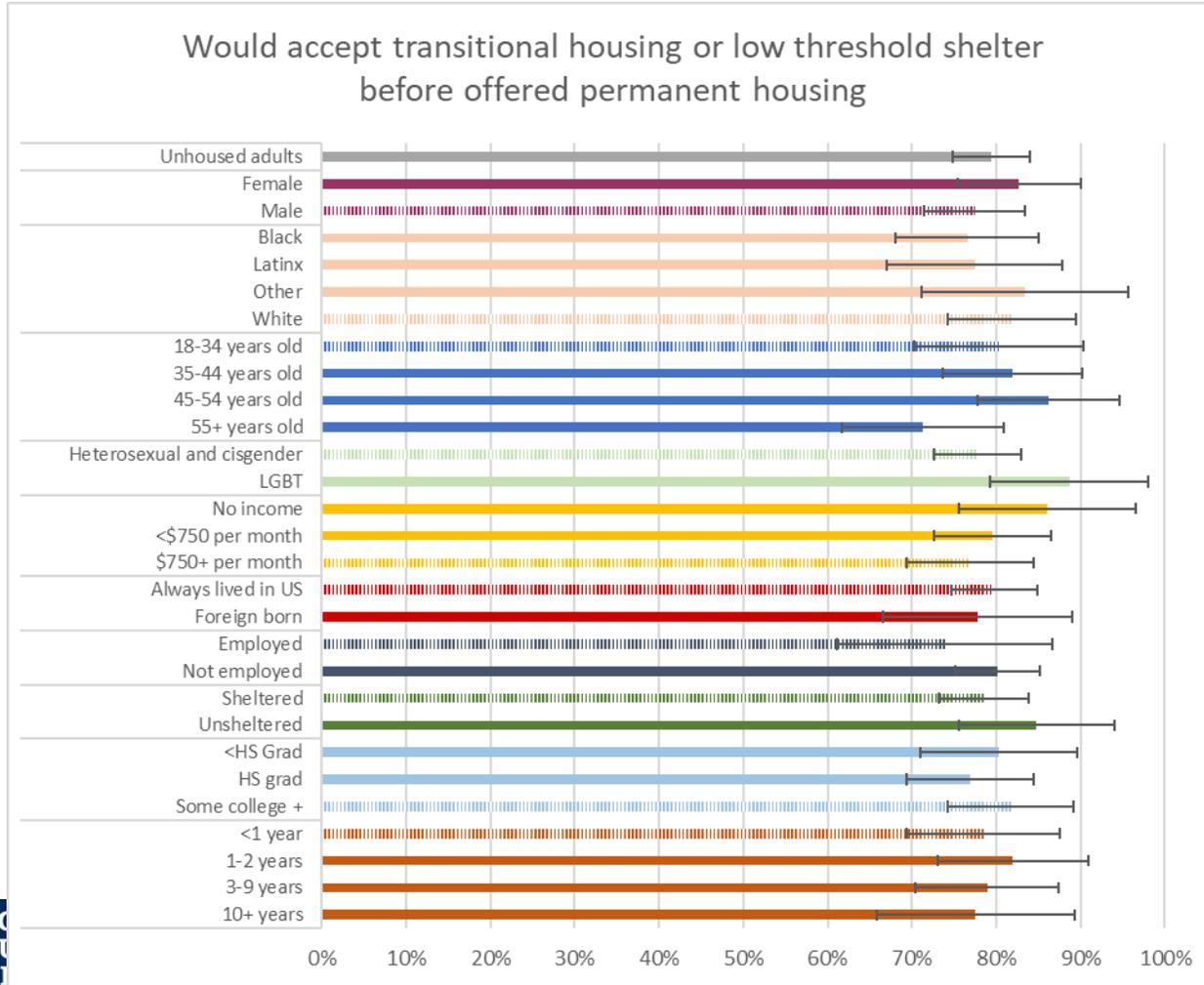
# Economic Stability – Temporary Placement



In 2022, 5% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they would not accept any temporary placement before being offered permanent housing.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

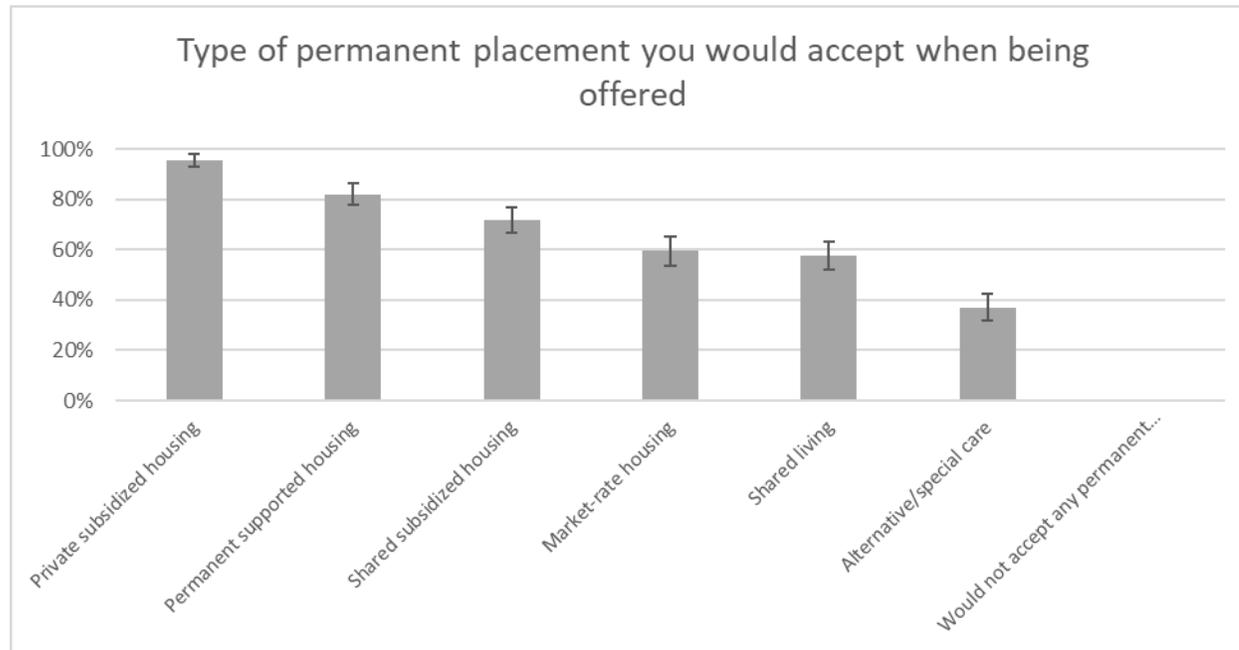
# Economic Stability – Temporary Placement



In 2022, 79% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they would accept transitional housing or low threshold shelter before being offered a permanent placement.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

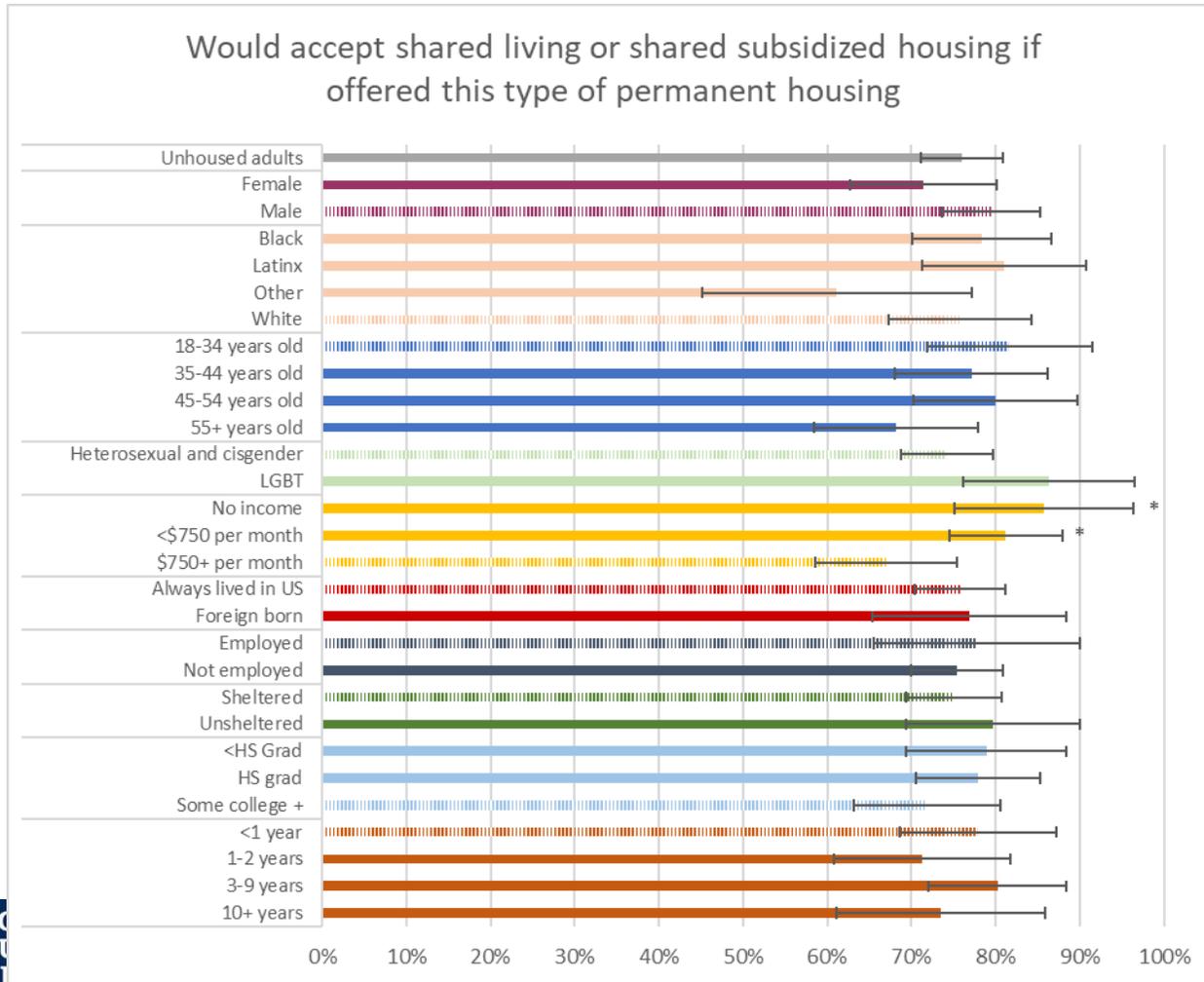
# Economic Stability – Permanent Placement



In 2022, unsheltered adults in Boston reported the following:

- 96% would accept private subsidized housing as a permanent placement.
- 82% would accept permanent supported housing as a permanent placement.
- 72% would accept shared subsidized housing as a permanent placement.
- 59% would accept market-rate housing as a permanent placement.
- 58% would accept shared living as a permanent placement.
- 37% would accept alternative/special care as a permanent placement.

# Economic Stability – Permanent Placement

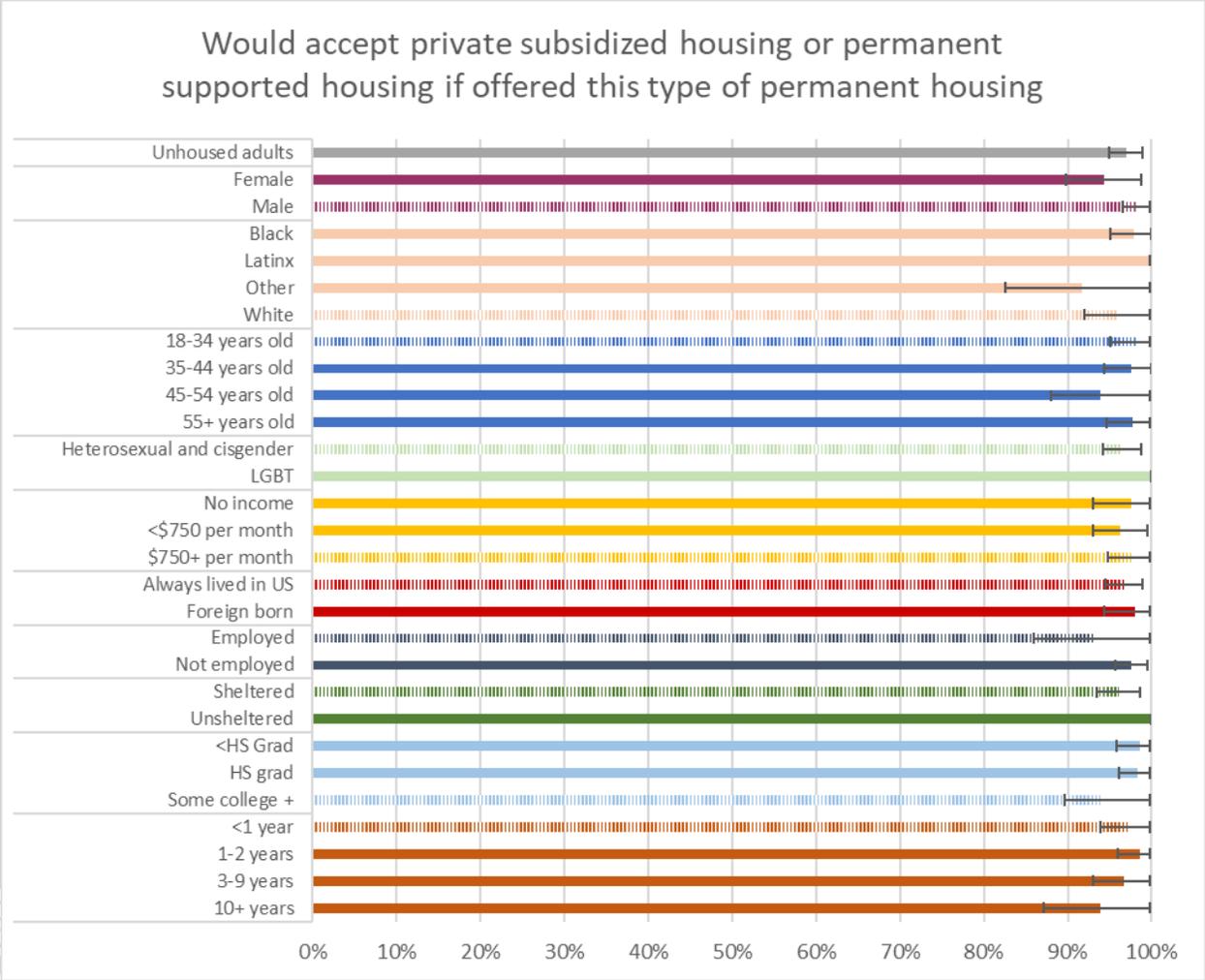


In 2022, 76% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they would accept shared living (e.g. living with roommates) or shared subsidized housing (e.g. a single room occupancy) if offered this type of permanent housing.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have no income (86%) or adults with an income of less than \$750 per month (81%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (67%).

# Economic Stability – Permanent Placement



In 2022, 97% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they would accept private subsidized housing or permanent supported housing if offered this type of permanent housing.

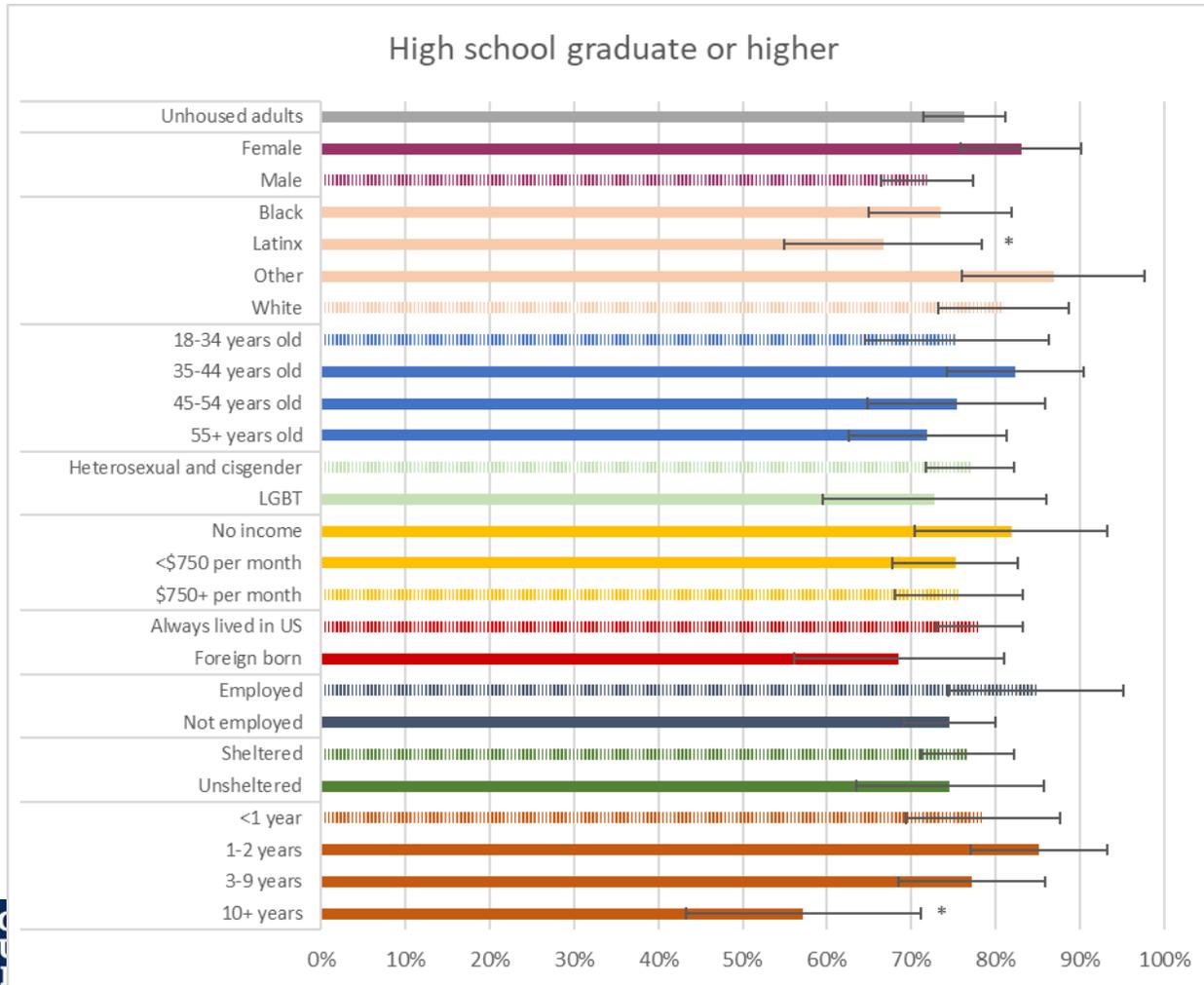
No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.



# Social Determinants

## Education

# Education – highest level or degree of school completed



In 2022, 76% of unhoused adults in Boston reported their highest degree or level of school completed was high school graduate or higher.

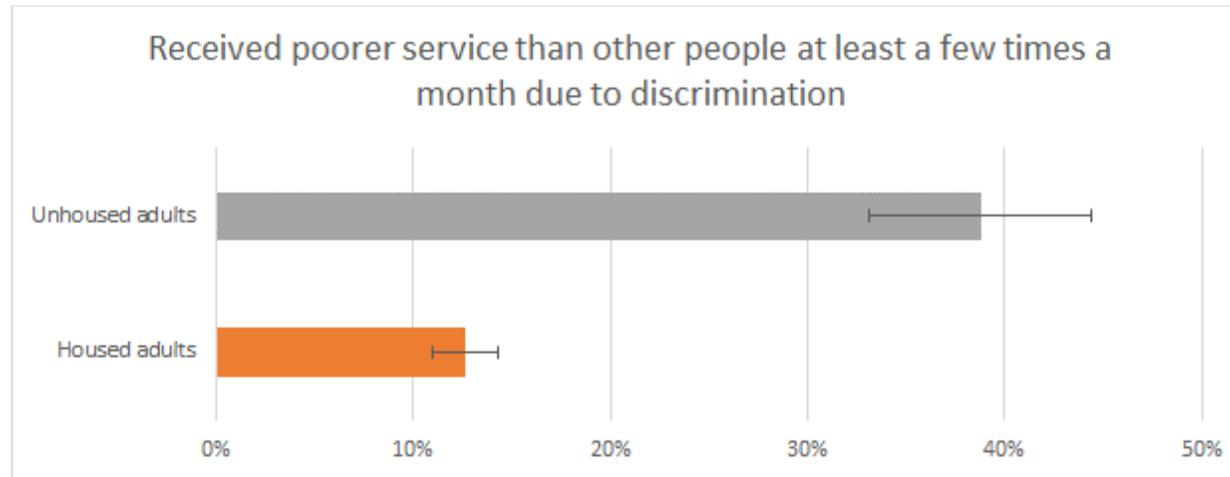
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as Hispanic or Latinx (67%) compared to adults identifying as White non-Latinx (81%).
- Adults who have been unhoused for 10+ years (57%) compared to adults who have been unhoused for less than 1 year (78%).

# Social Determinants

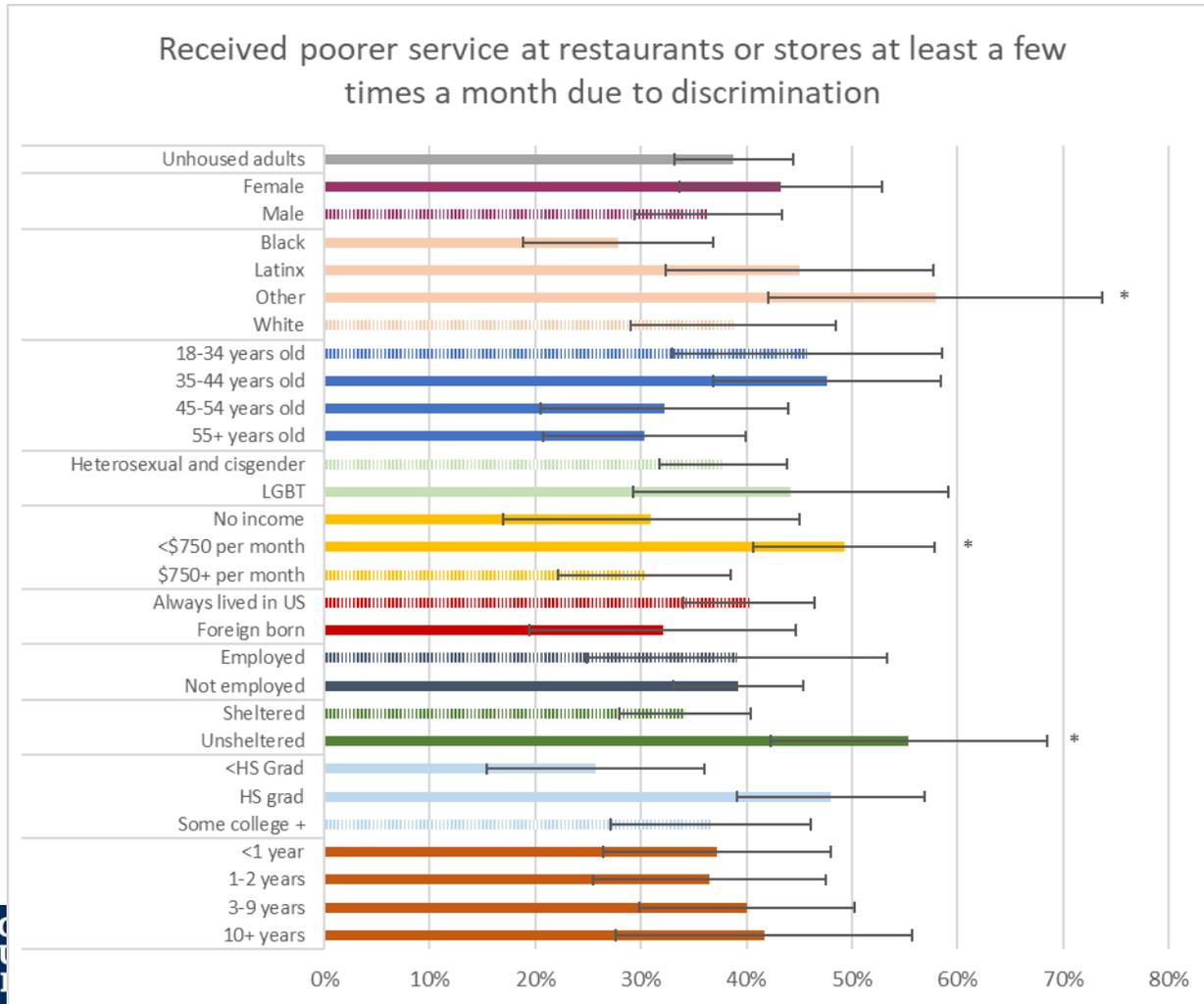
## Neighborhood and Built Environment

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who received poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores due to discrimination (39%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults received poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores due to discrimination (13%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination

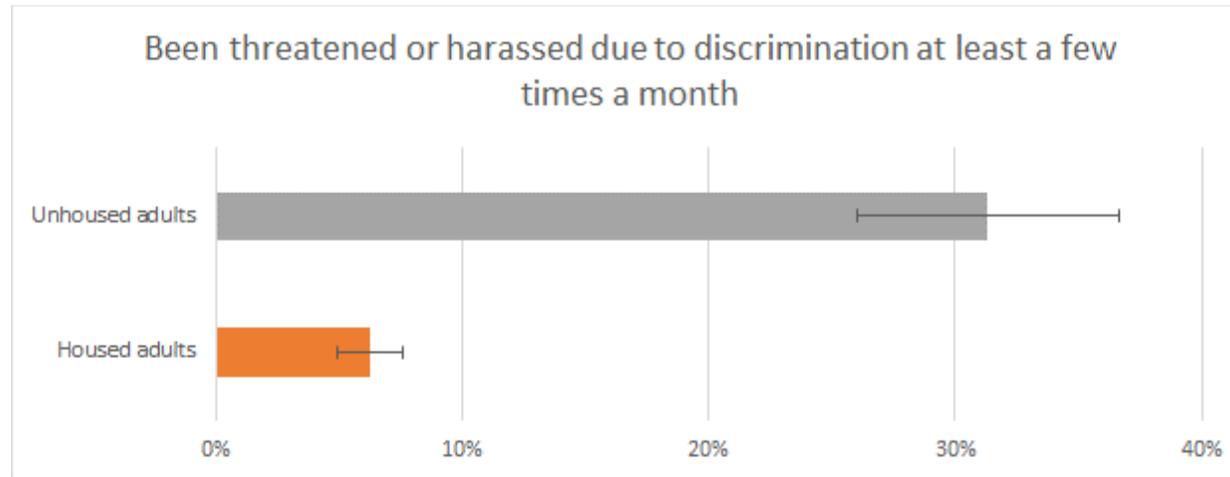


In 2022, 39% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported receiving poorer service than others in restaurants at least a few times a month.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as Other non-Latinx (59%) compared to adults identifying as White non-Latinx (39%).
- Adults with an income of less than \$750 per month (49%) compared to adults with an income of \$750 or more per month (30%).
- Adults residing unsheltered (55%) compared with adults living in shelter (34%).

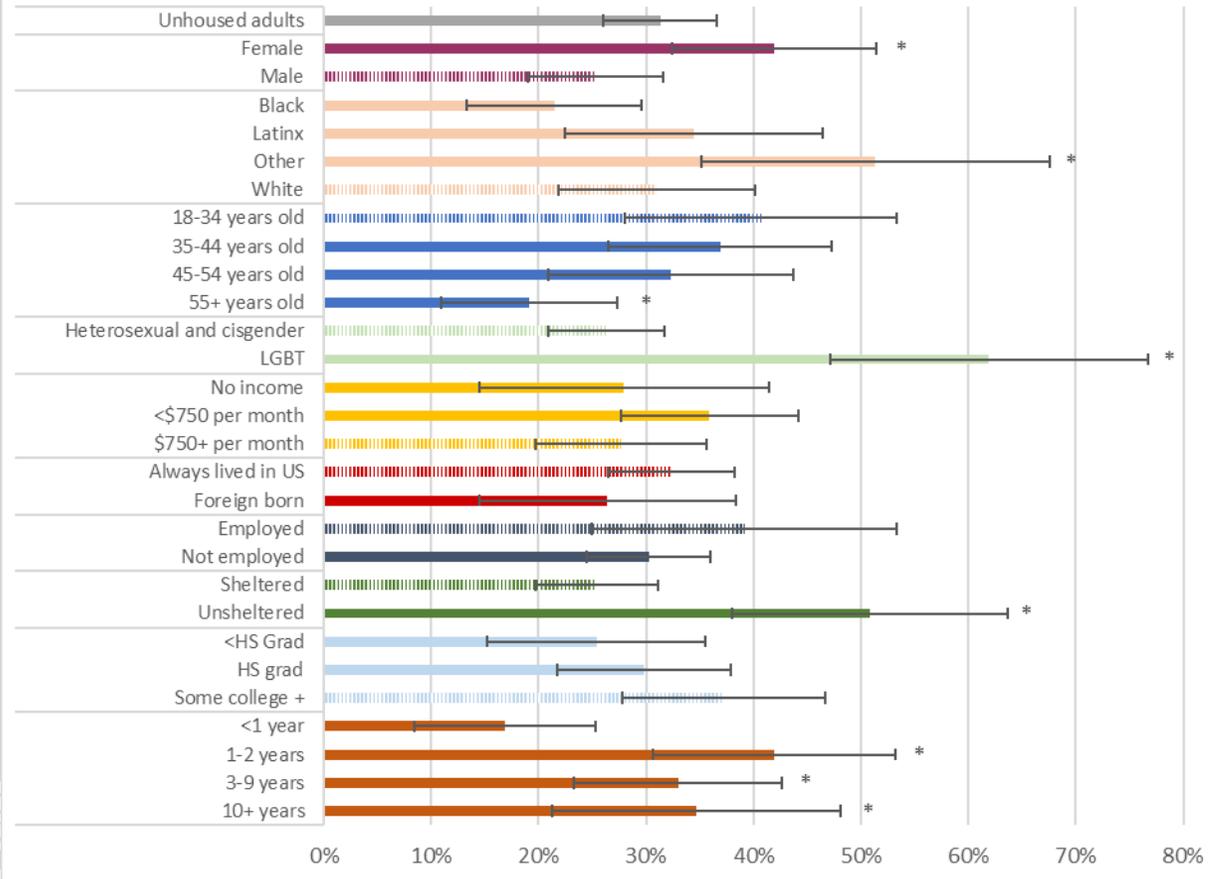
# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who have been threatened or harassed at least a few times a month due to discrimination (31%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have been threatened or harassed at least a few times a month due to discrimination (6%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination

Been threatened or harassed at least a few times a month due to discrimination



In 2022, 31% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having been threatened or harassed in their day-to-day life due to discrimination at least a few times a month.

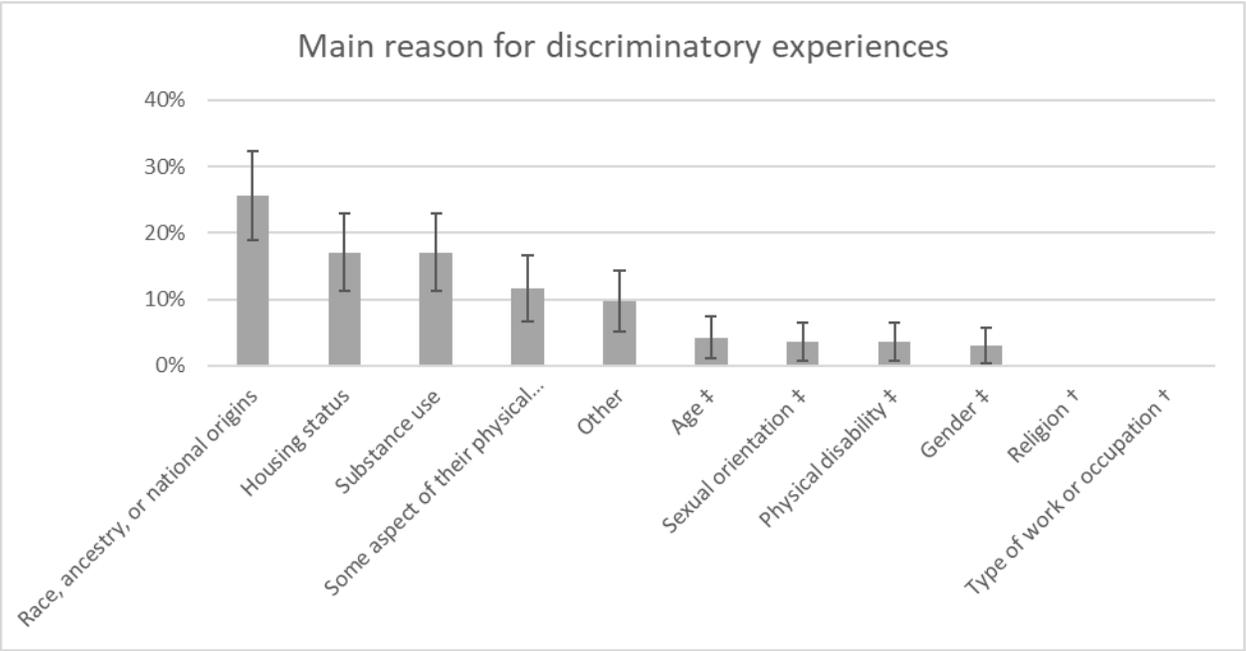
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as female (42%) compared adults identifying as male (25%).
- Adults identifying as Other non-Latinx (53%) compared to adults identifying as White non-Latinx (31%).
- Adults identifying as LGBT (62%) compared to adults identifying as heterosexual and cisgender (26%).
- Adults reside unsheltered (51%) compared with adults living in shelter (25%).
- Adults who have been without stable housing for 1-2 years (42%), 3-9 years (33%), and 10+ years (35%) compared to adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (17%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (19%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (41%).

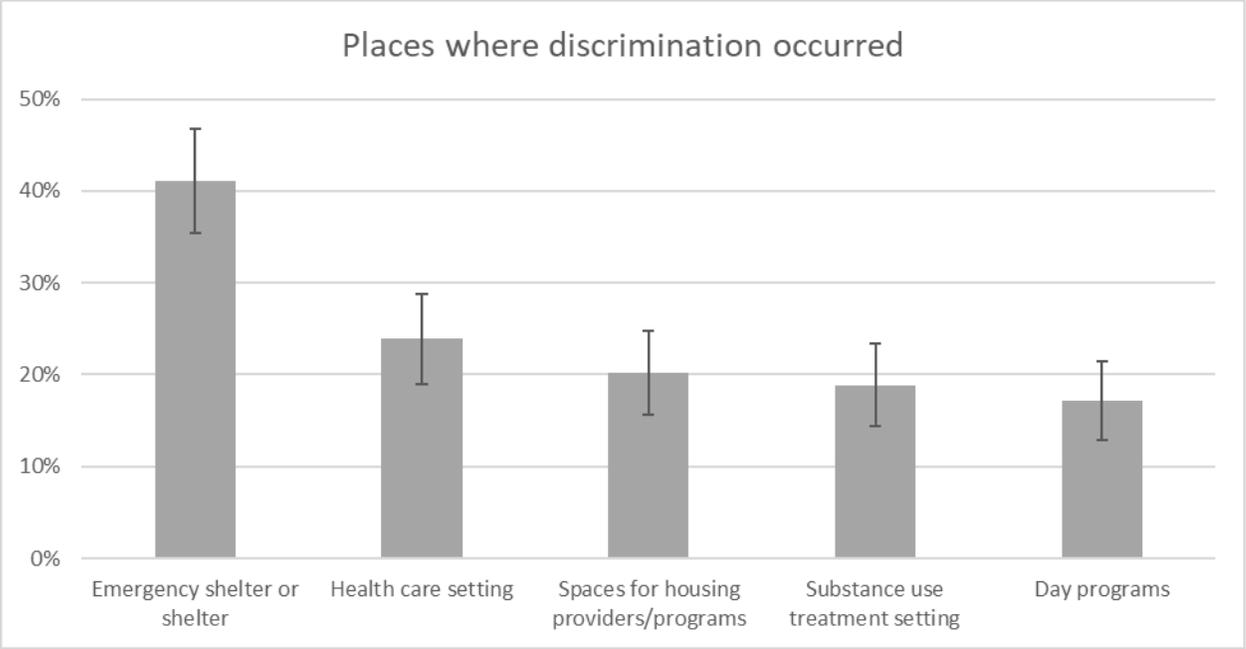
# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination



Of those that received poorer services than other people at restaurants or stores due to discrimination and are threatened or harassed due to discrimination at least a few times a week, 26% reported that their race, ancestry, or national origin is the main reason for these experiences.



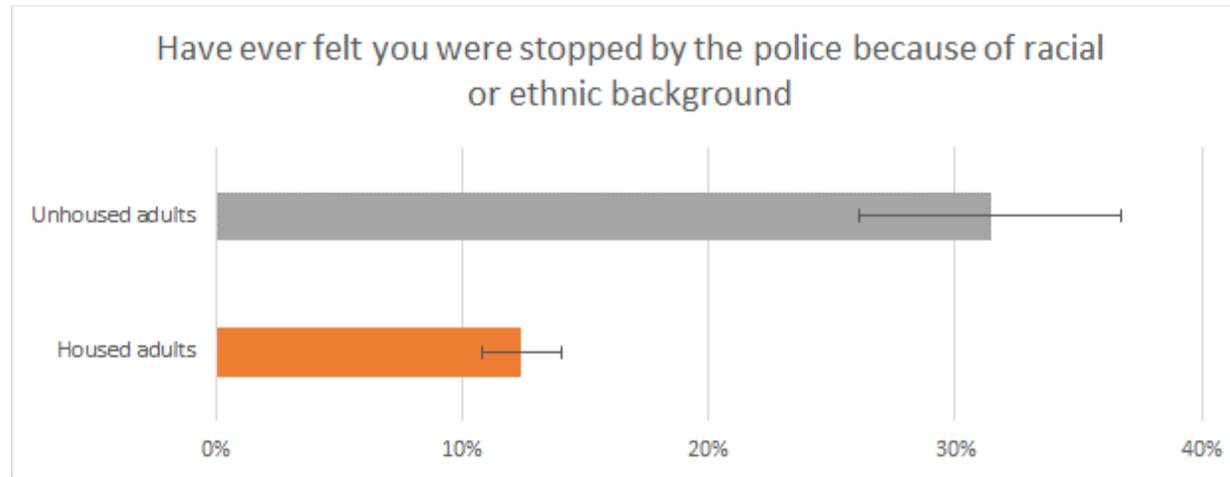
# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination



In the past year unsheltered adults in Boston reported feeling discriminated against in the following places: an (emergency) shelter (41%), a health care setting (e.g., emergency care, hospital, doctor’s office; 24%), spaces for housing providers/programs (20%), a substance use treatment setting (19%), and day programs (17%).



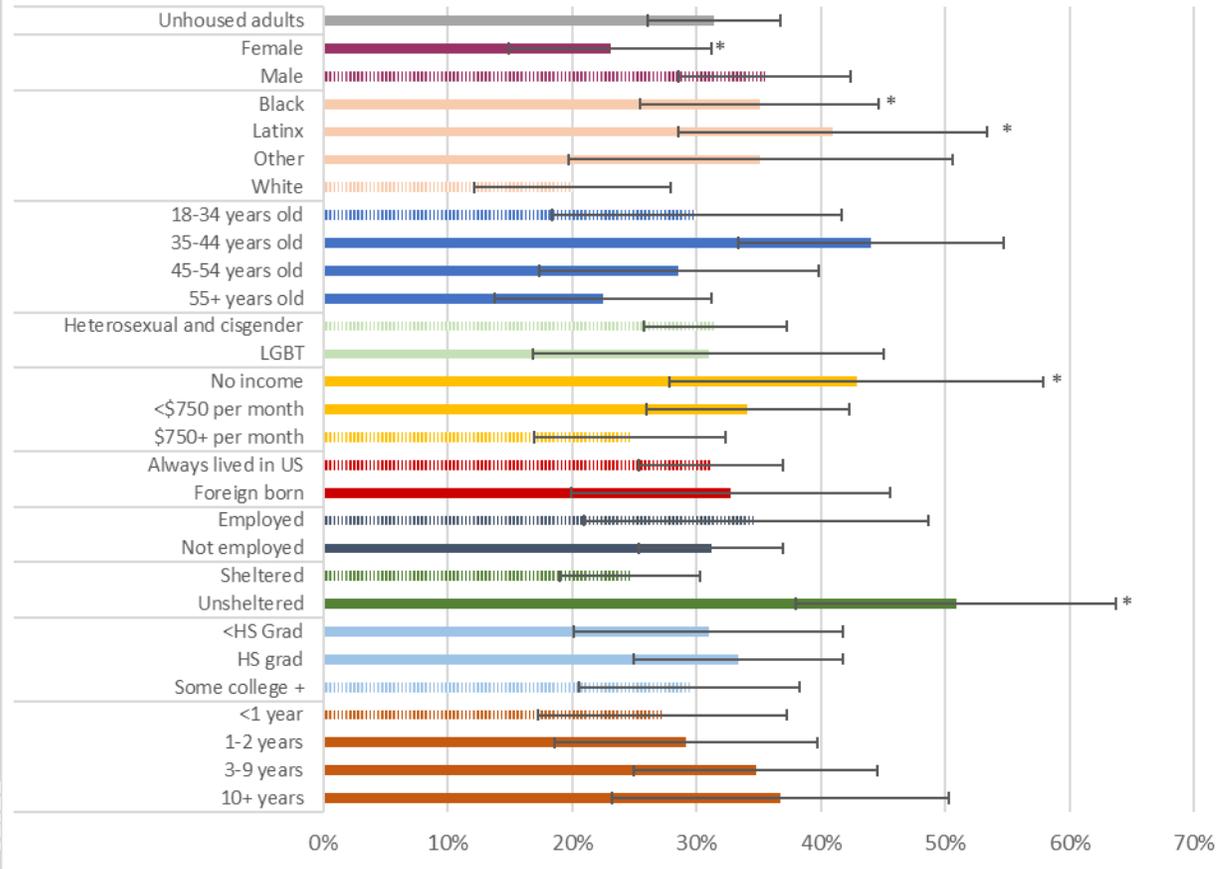
# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination



The percentage of unoused adults in Boston who have ever felt they were stopped by the police just because of their race or ethnic background (31%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have ever felt they were stopped by the police just because of their race or ethnic background (12%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Discrimination

Have ever felt you were stopped by the police because of racial or ethnic background



In 2022, 31% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having ever been stopped by the police because of their race/ethnicity.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

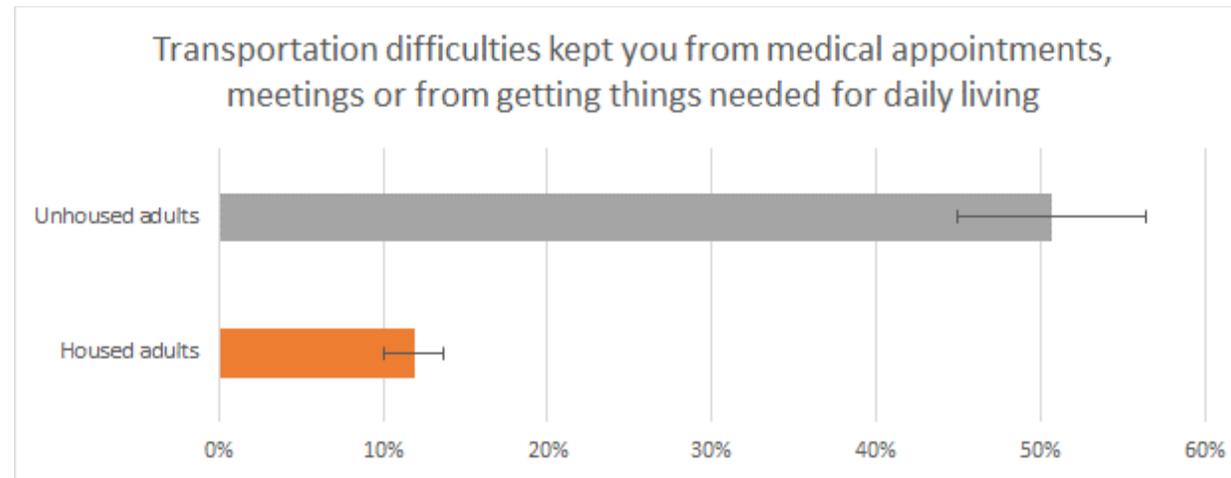
- Adults who identify as Latinx (41%) and Black non-Latinx (35%) adults compared with adults who identify as White non-Latinx (20%).
- Adults with no income (43%) compared with adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (25%).
- Adults residing unsheltered (51%) compared with adults living in shelter (25%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (23%) compared with adults who identify as male (35%).

In 2022, 51% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported the last time they were stopped by the police because of racial or ethnic background was within the past year, 19% within the past 3 years, 4% within the past 5 years, and 24% 5 years or more ago.

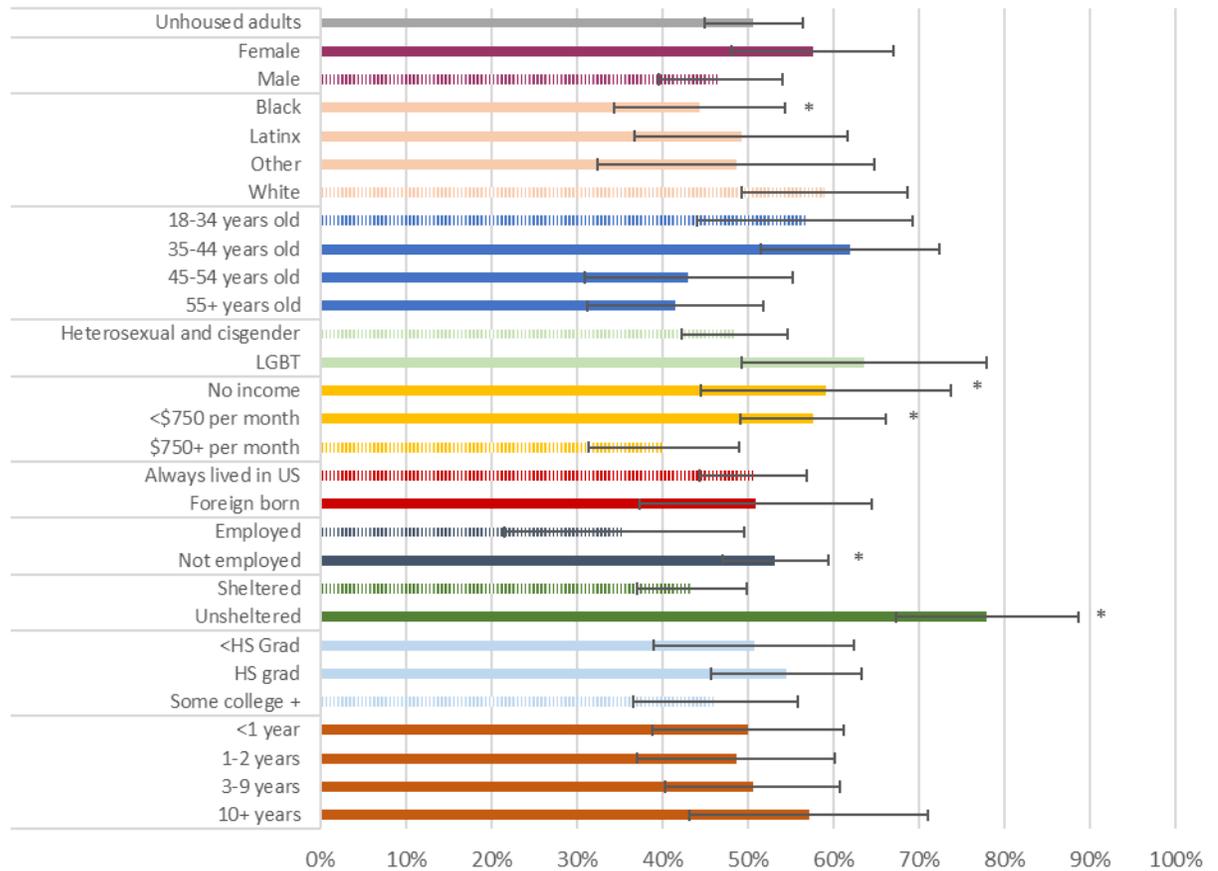
# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Transportation



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who reported that difficulties in transportation kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living in the past 12 months (51%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported that difficulties in transportation kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living in the past 12 months (12%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Transportation

Transportation difficulties kept you from medical appointments, meetings or from getting things needed for daily living



In 2022, 51% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that difficulties in transportation kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things needed for daily living in the past 12 months.

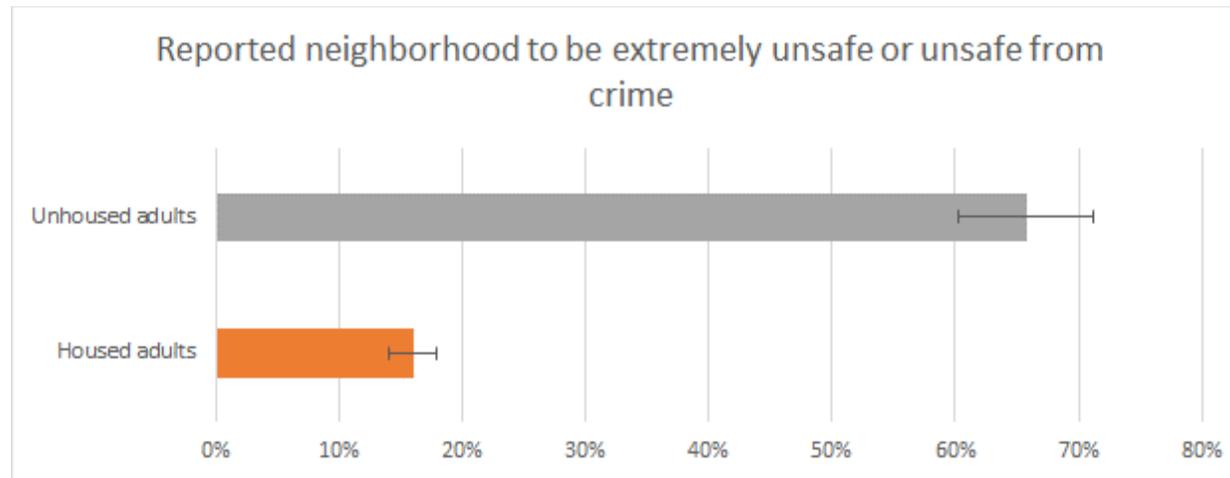
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults with no income (59%) or adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (58%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (40%).
- Adults who are not employed (53%) compared to adults who are employed (36%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (78%) compared to adults who live in shelter (43%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

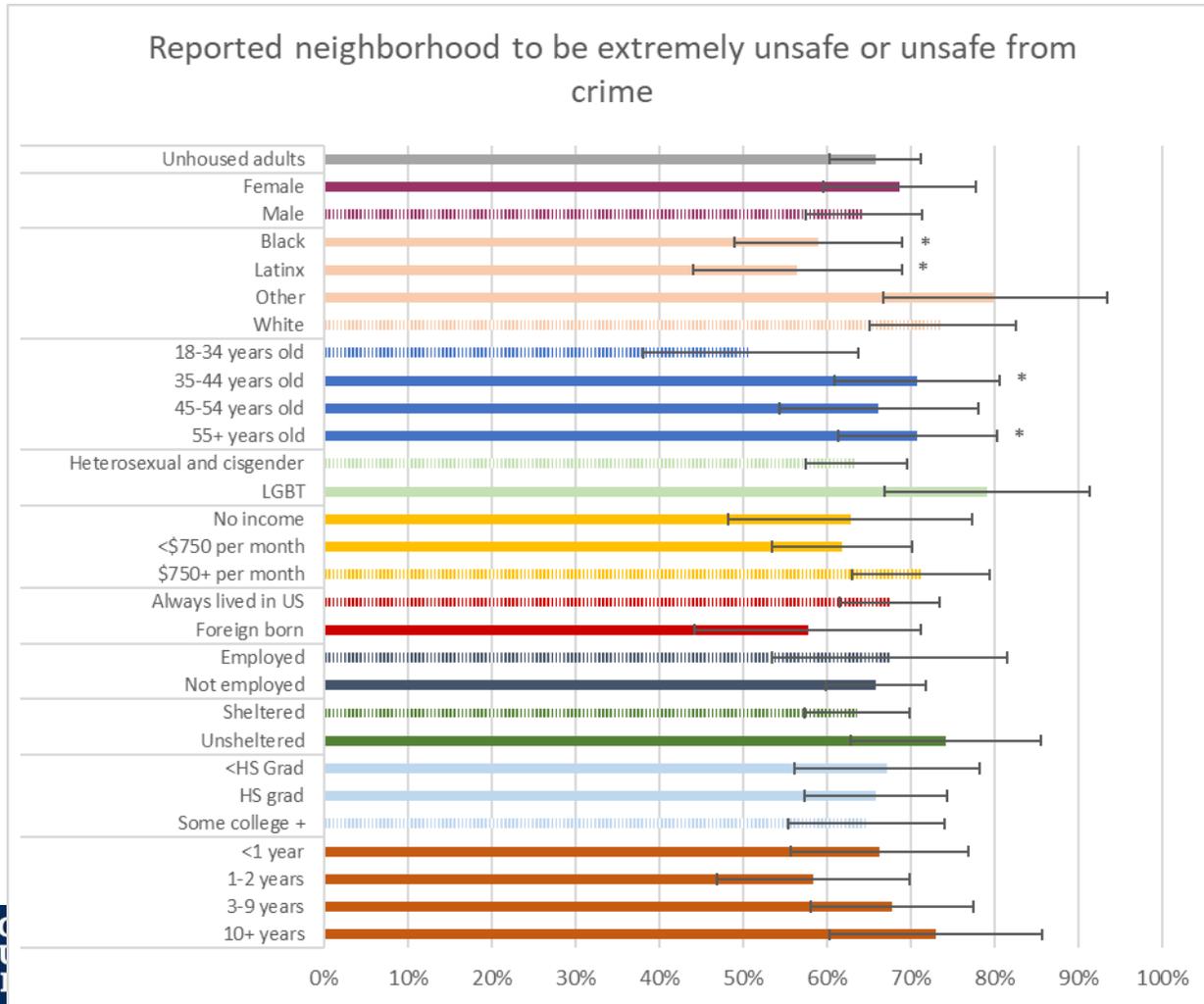
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (44%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (59%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Safety



The percentage of unoused adults in Boston who reported the safety of their neighborhood to be extremely unsafe or unsafe (66%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported the safety of their neighborhood to be extremely unsafe or unsafe (16%).

# Neighborhood and Built Environment – Safety



In 2022, 66% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that their neighborhood was unsafe or extremely unsafe.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 years (71%) and 55+ years (71%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (51%).

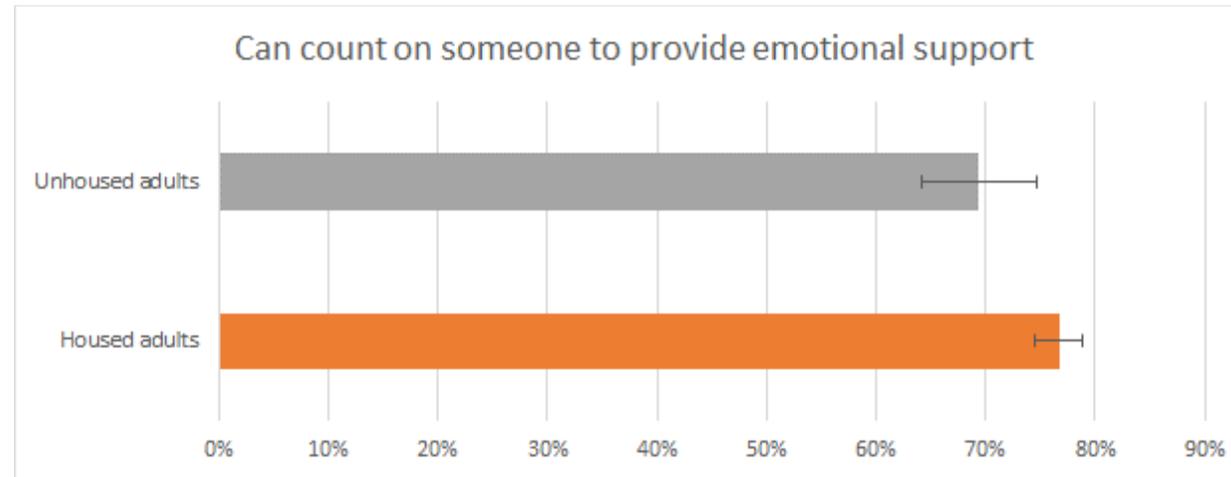
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (59%) or Latinx (56%) compared to adults identifying as White non-Latinx (74%).

# Social Determinants

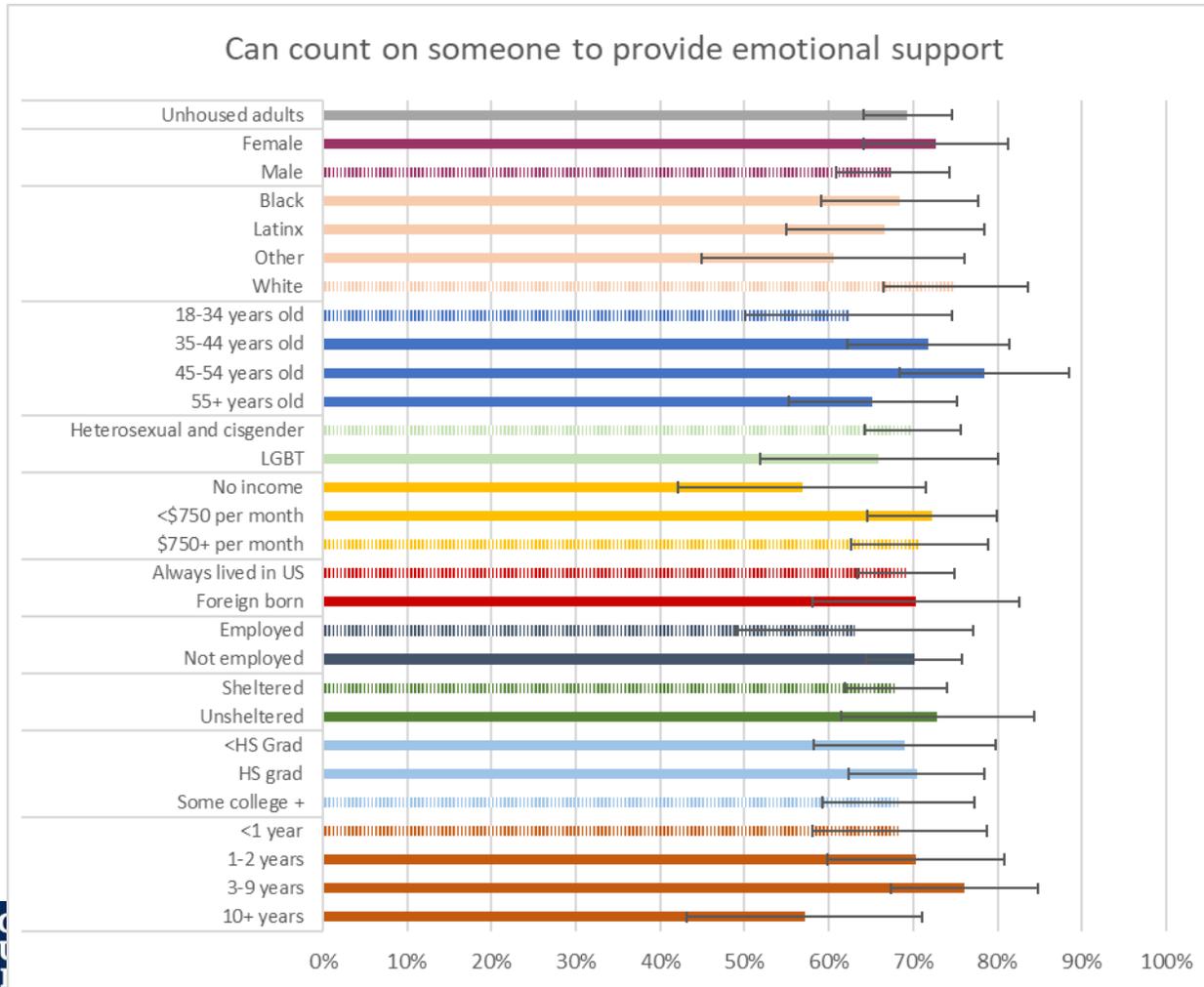
Social and Community Context

# Social and Community Context – Emotional support



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who could count on someone to provide emotional support (69%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults could count on someone to provide emotional support (77%).

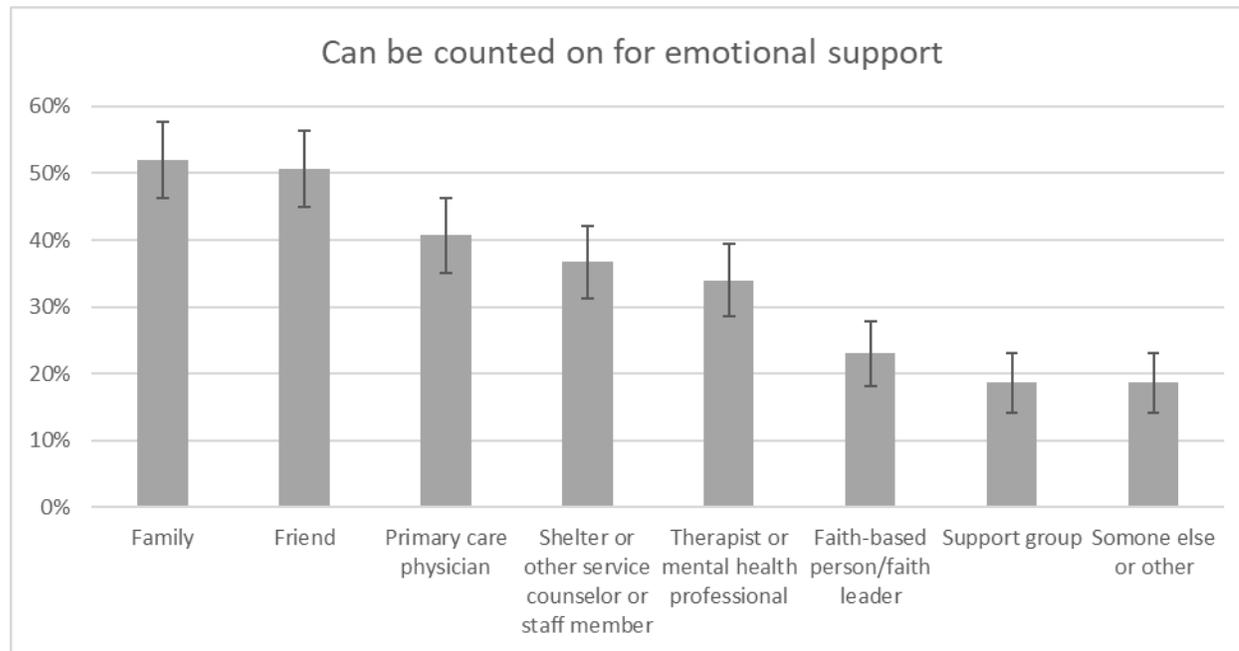
# Social and Community Context – Emotional support



In 2022, 69% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they could count on someone for emotional support.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Social and Community Context – Emotional support



Unhoused adults in Boston reported the following people they can count on for emotional support:

- Family (52%)
- A friend (51%)
- Their primary care physician (41%)
- Shelter or other service counselor or staff member (37%)
- A therapist or mental health professional (34%)

# Social and Community Context – Consulting a therapist

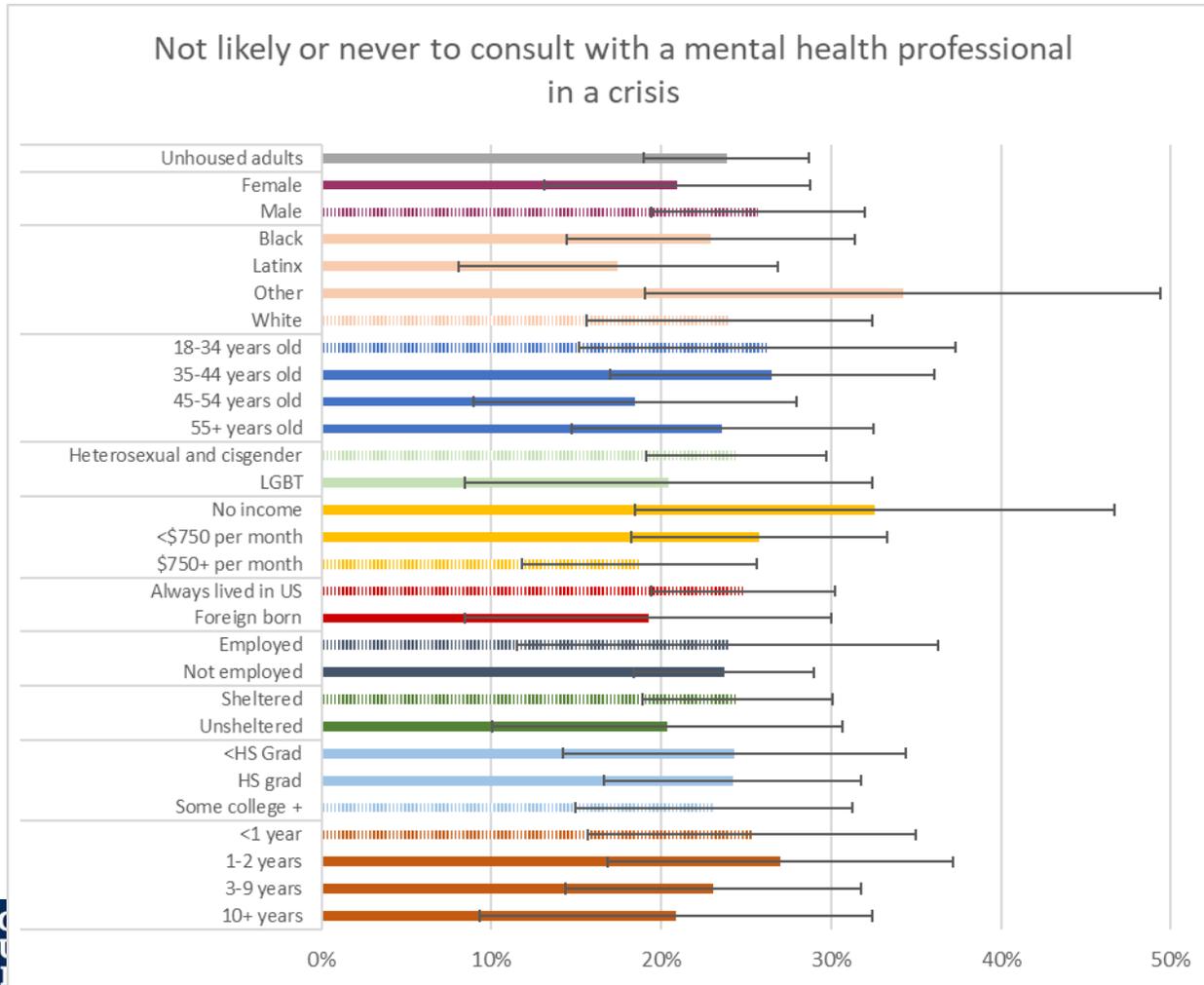


In 2022, 76% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they were (very) likely to consult with a mental health professional or a therapist when having an emotional crisis or need.

The following reasons for not being likely or never consulting with a MHP or therapist were reported:

- 14% reported that personal matters are private.
- 10% reported other reasons (e.g., being uncomfortable, not being able to (gain) trust (with) a therapist, would rather turn to religion).
- 9% reported that therapists do not understand them or their community.

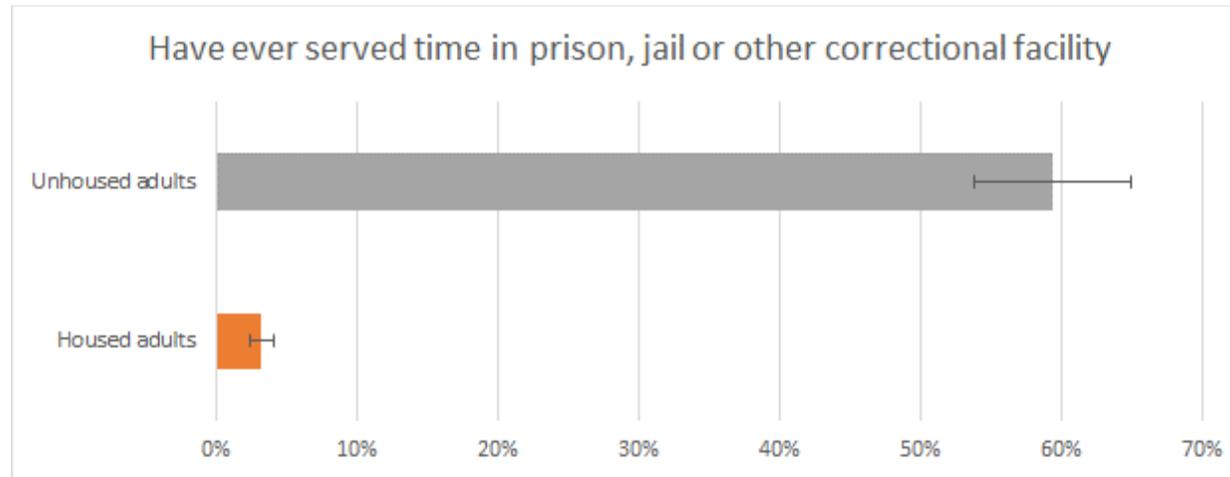
# Social and Community Context – Consulting a therapist



In 2022, 24% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they would be not likely or never to consult with a mental health professional if they were in a crisis.

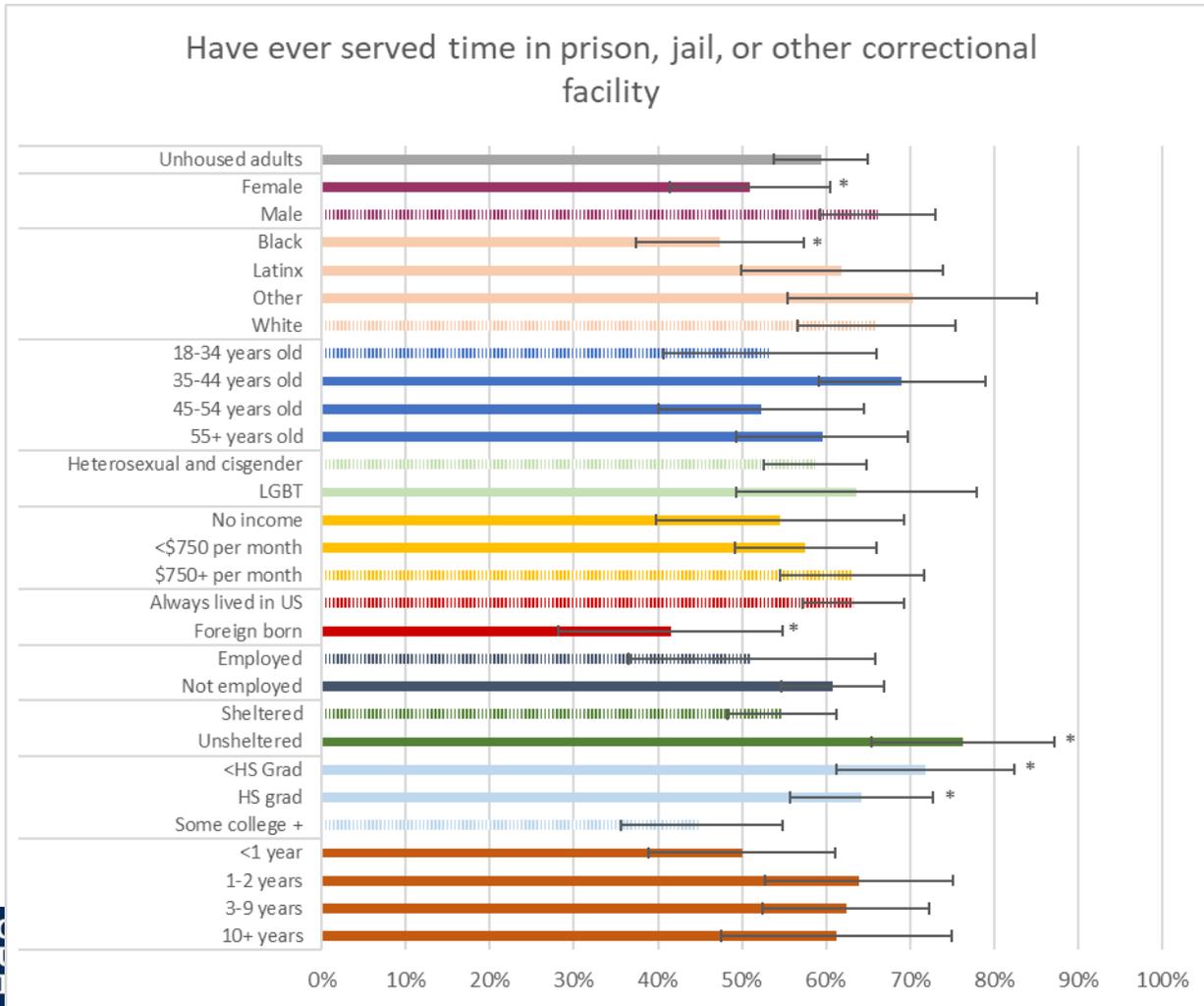
No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Social and Community Context – Served time



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who ever served time or been sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (59%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who ever served time or been sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (3%).

# Social and Community Context – Served time



In 2022, 59% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having served time or been sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility.

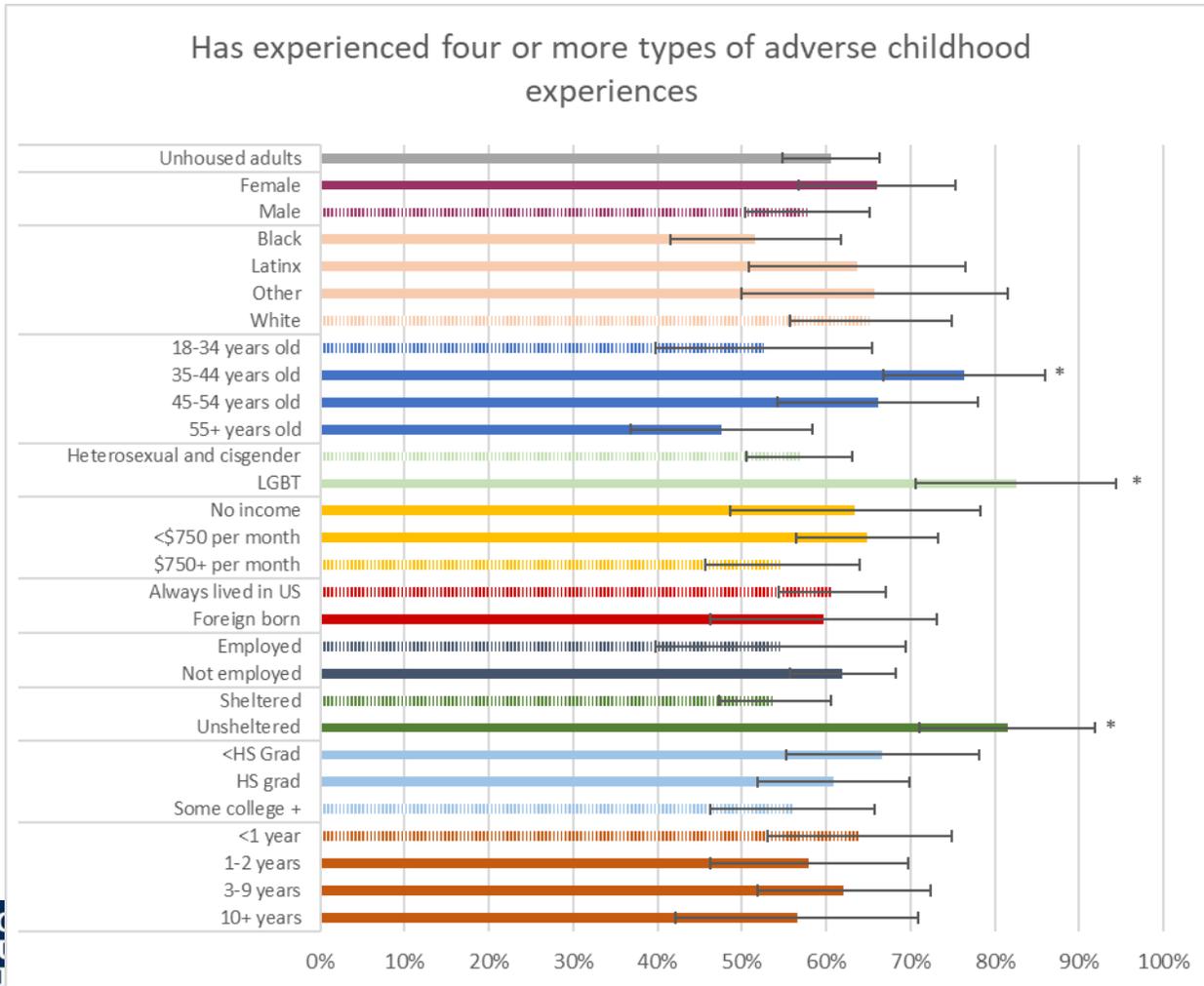
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults residing unsheltered (76%) compared to adults living in shelter (55%).
- Adults whose highest level of education was less than high school (72%) or high school (64%) compared to adults whose highest level of education was some college or more (45%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (51%) compared to adults who identify as male (66%).
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (47%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (66%).
- Adults who are foreign born (42%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (63%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



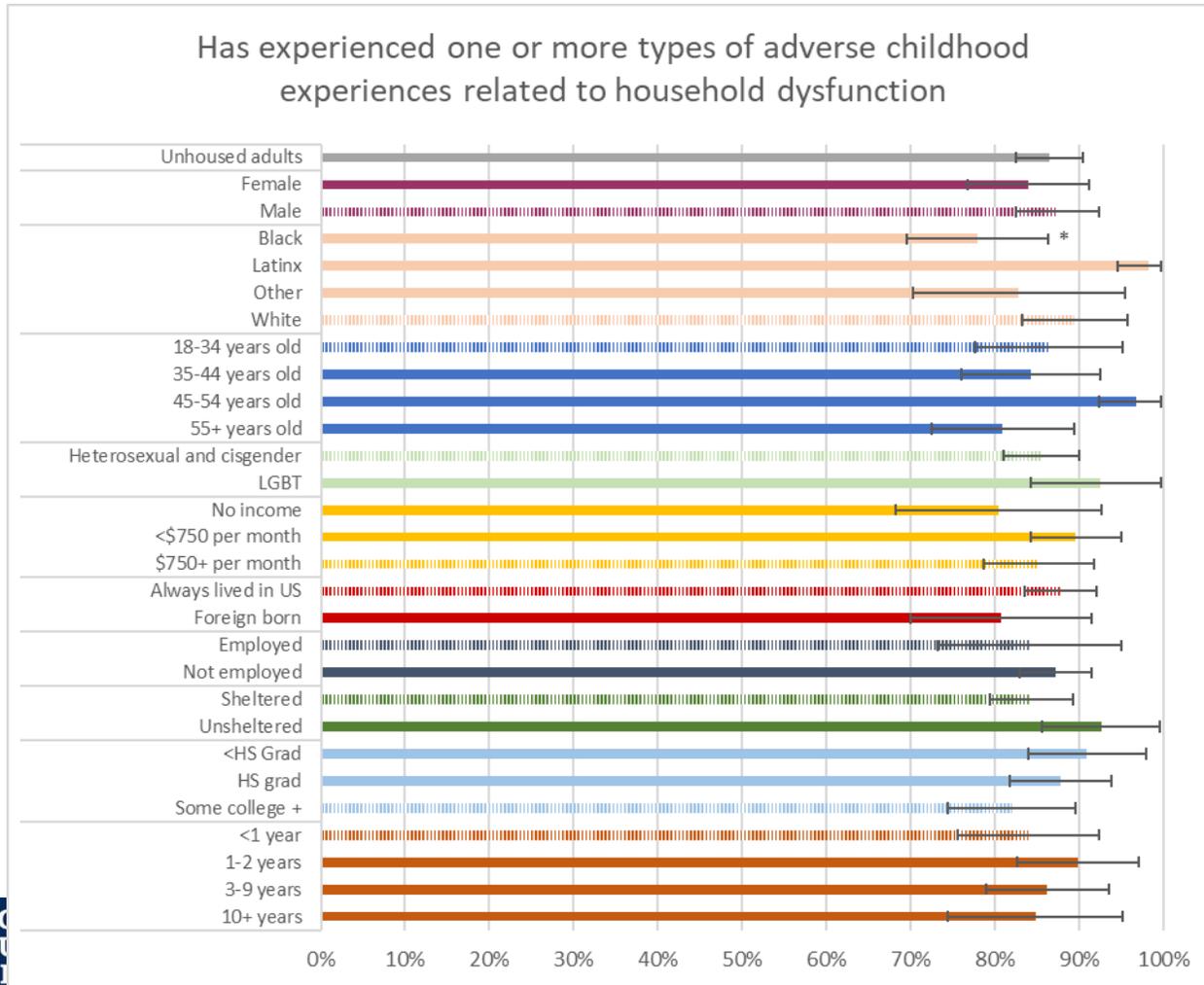
In 2022, 60% of unhoused adults in Boston have experienced four or more types of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 years (76%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (53%)
- Adults identifying as LGBT (83%) compared to adults identifying as heterosexual and cisgender (57%)
- Adults who live unsheltered (81%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (54%)

According to the CDC ([2019](#)), 16% of US adults had 4 or more types of ACEs.

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

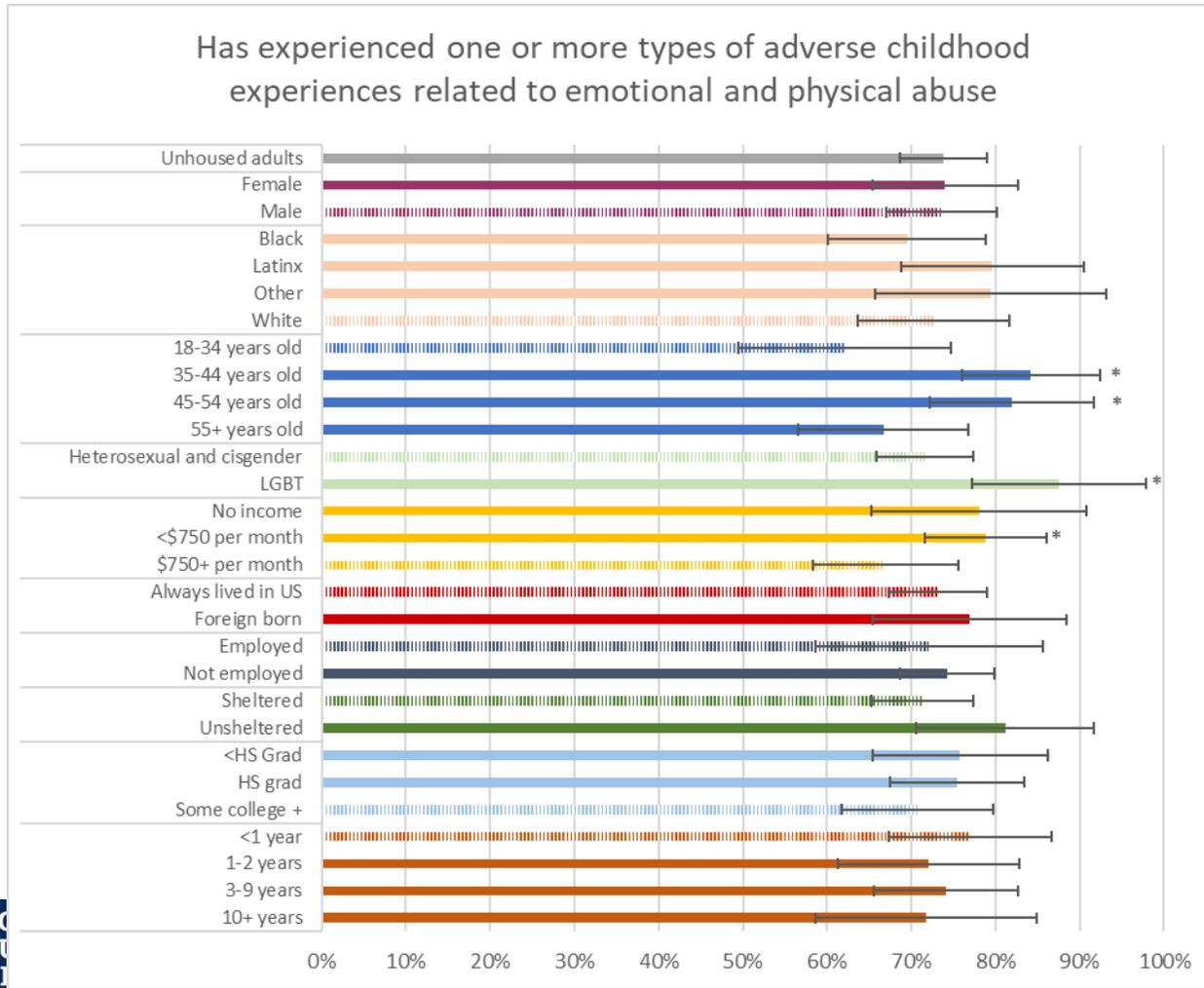


In 2022, 60% of unsheltered adults in Boston have experienced one or more types of ACEs related to household dysfunction.

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (78%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (89%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

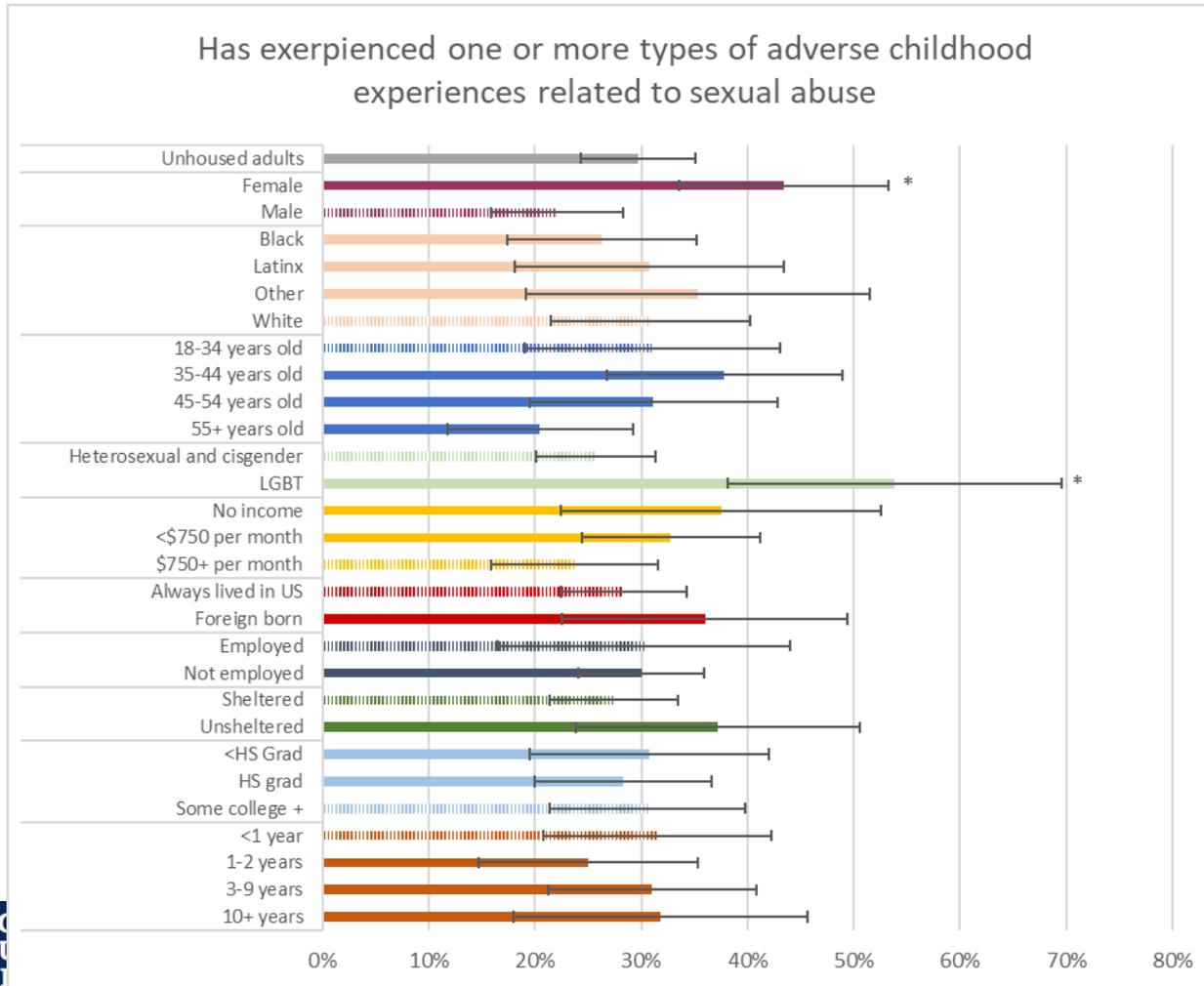


In 2022, 74% of unsheltered adults in Boston have experienced one or more types of ACEs related to emotional and physical abuse.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 years (84%) and 45-54 years (82%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (62%).
- Adults identifying as LGBT (88%) compared to adults identifying as heterosexual and cisgender (72%).
- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (79%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (67%).

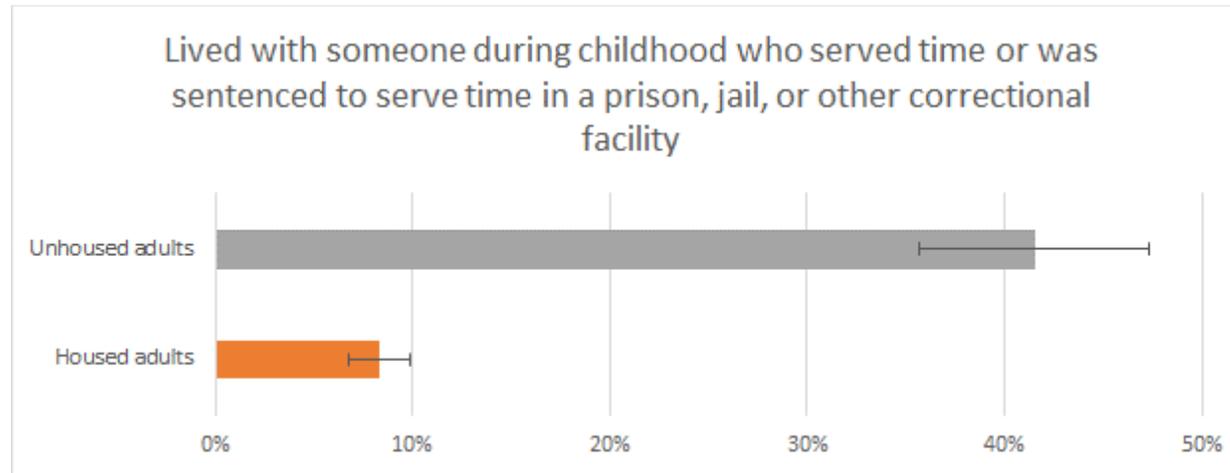
# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



In 2022, 30% of unsheltered adults in Boston have experienced one or more types of ACEs related to sexual abuse. The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as female (43%) compared to adults identifying as male (22%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (54%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (26%).

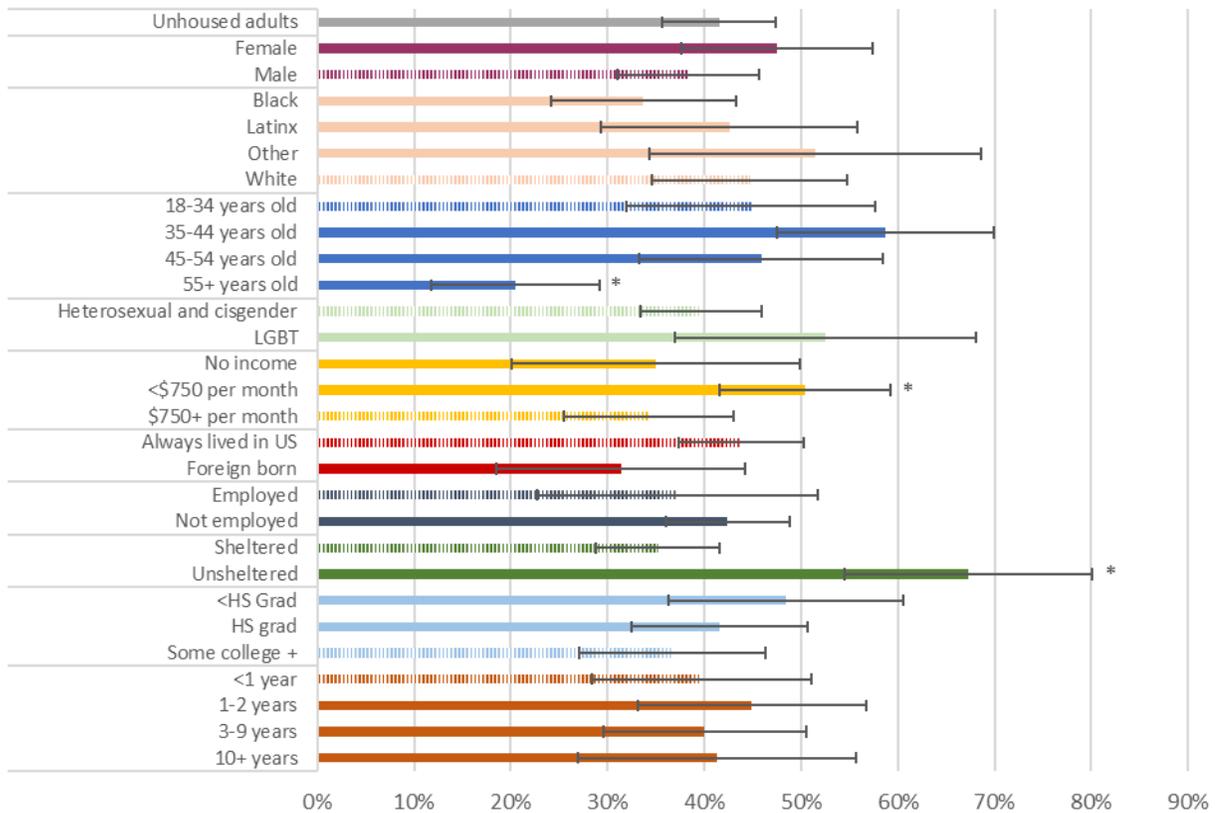
# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who lived with someone during childhood who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (42%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who lived with someone during childhood who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (8%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

Lived with someone during childhood who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail, or other correctional facility



In 2022, 42% of unsheltered adults in Boston lived with someone during childhood who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail, or other correctional facility.

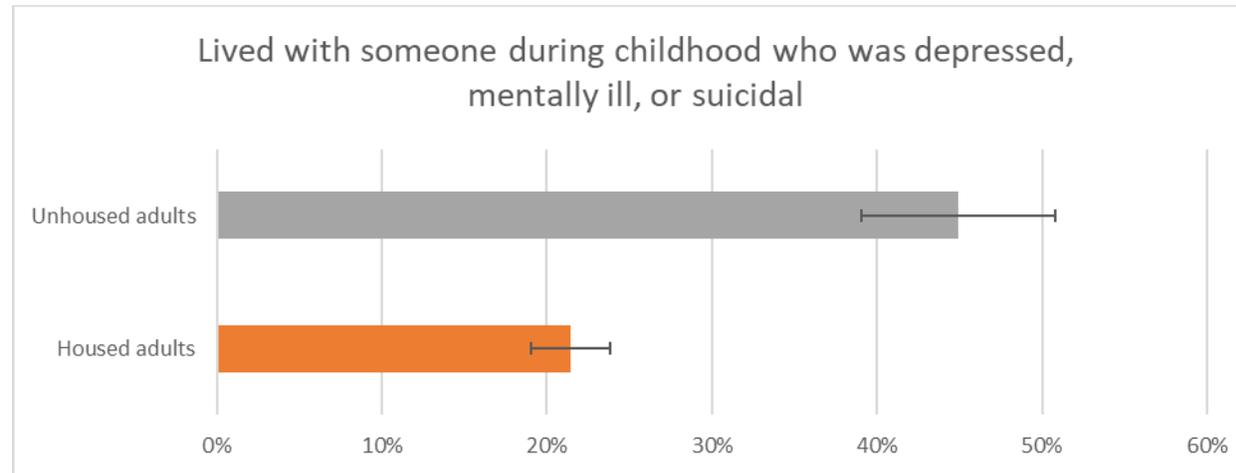
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (50%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (34%).
- Adults who reside outdoors (67%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (35%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (20%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (45%).

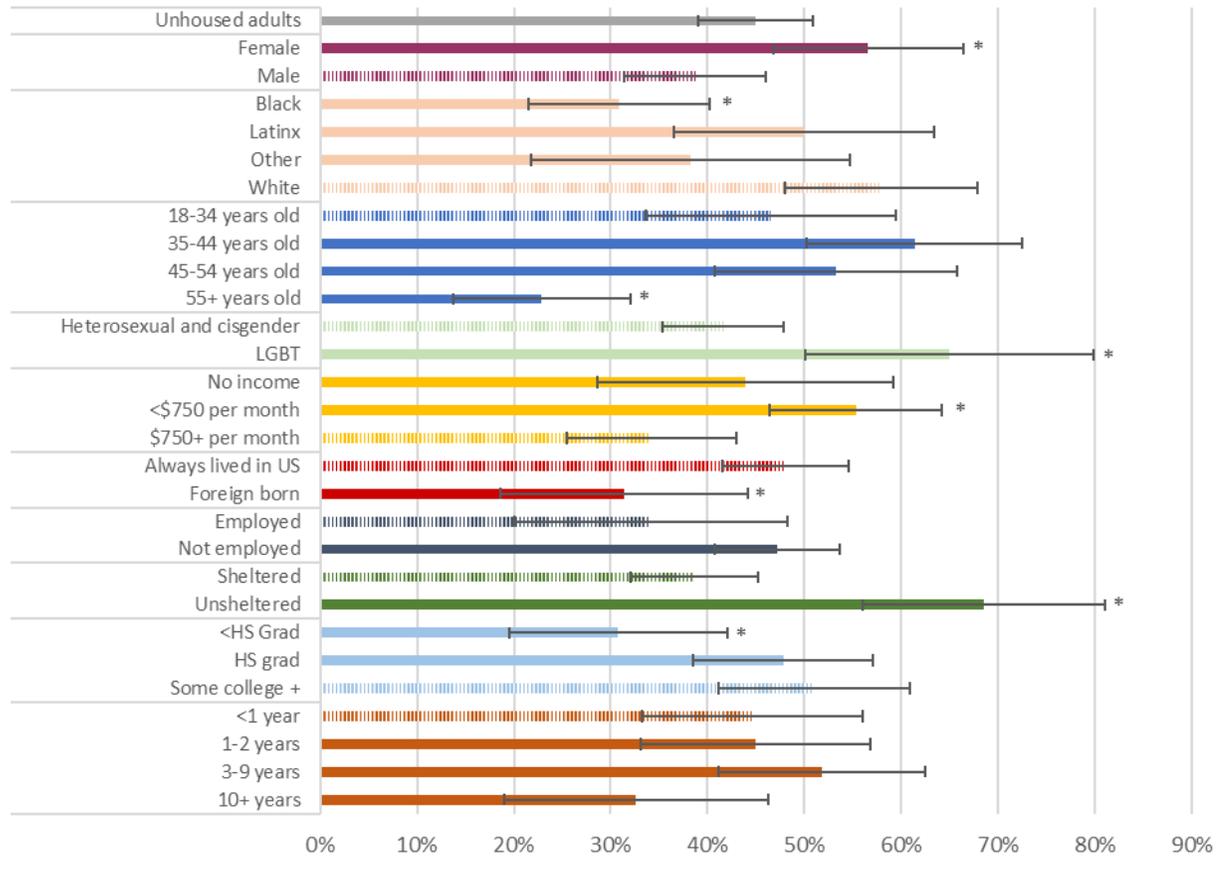
# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (45%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (21%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

Lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal



In 2022, 45% of unsheltered adults in Boston lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

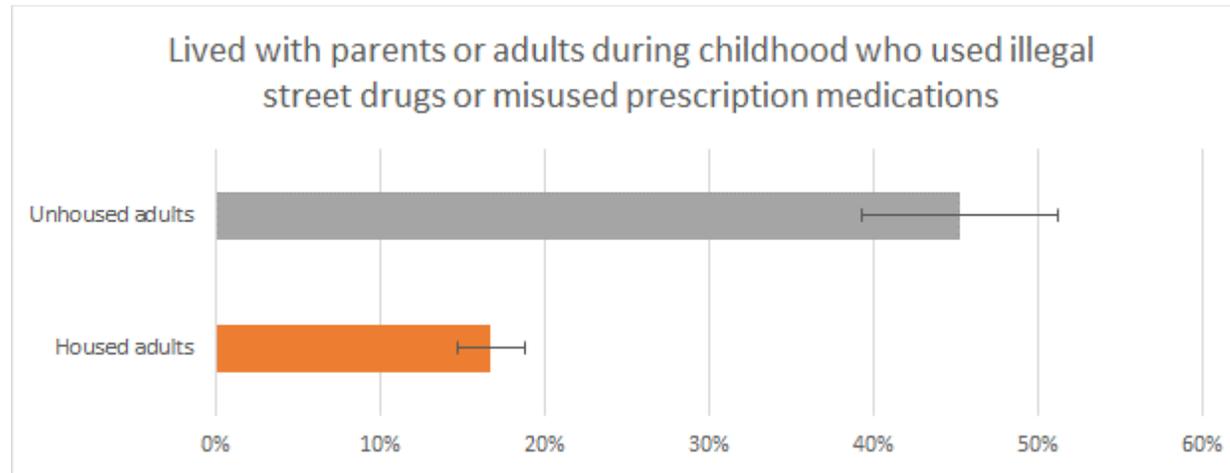
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (57%) compared to adults who identify as male (39%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (65%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (42%).
- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (55%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (34%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (69%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (39%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (30%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (58%).
- Adults aged 55+ years (23%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (47%).
- Adults who were born outside the US (31%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (48%).
- Adults who did not finish high school (31%) compared to adults with some college degree or more (51%).

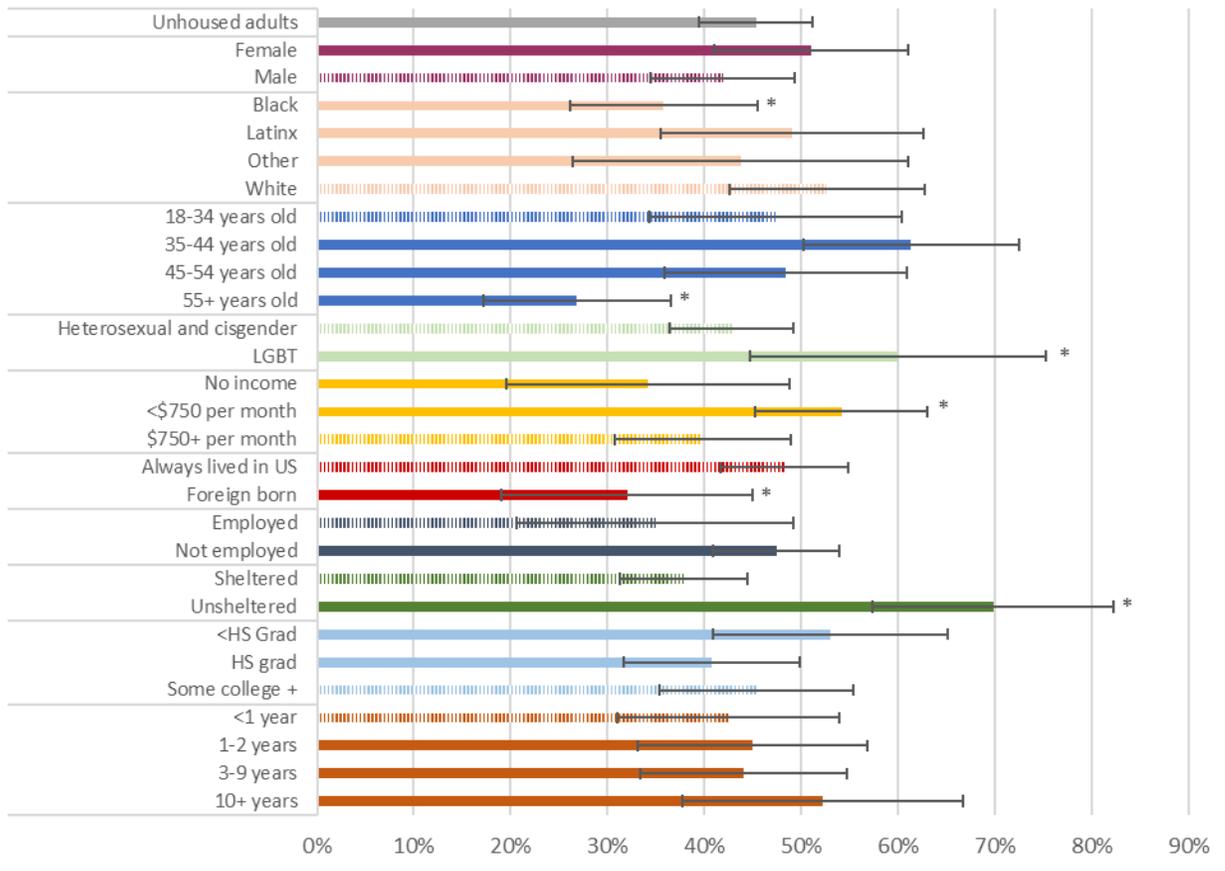
# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who lived with someone during childhood who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications (45%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who lived with someone during childhood who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications (17%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs/misused prescription medication



In 2022, 45% of unsheltered adults in Boston lived with someone during childhood who used illegal street drugs or misused prescription medications.

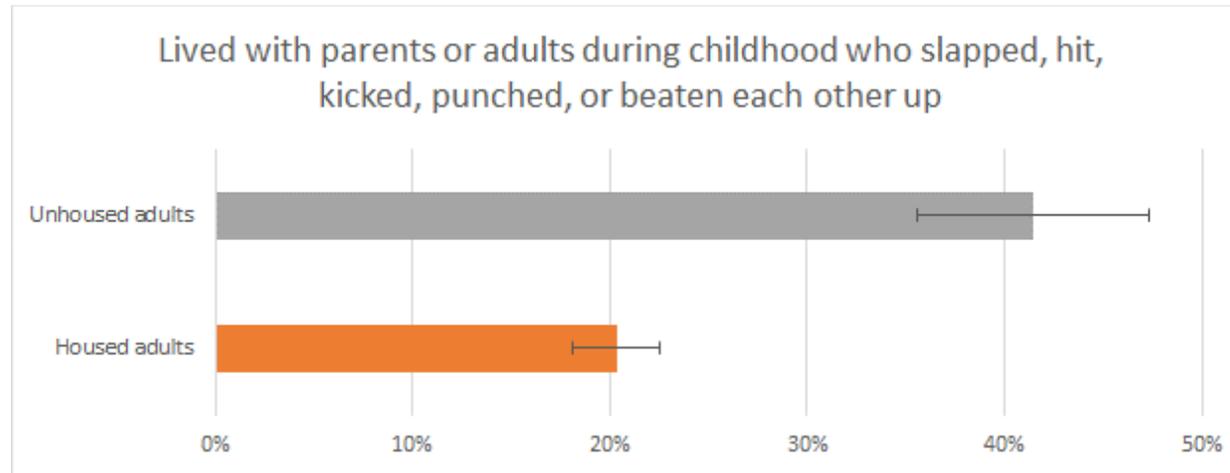
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as LGBT (60%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (43%).
- Adults with a monthly income of less than \$750 per month (54%) compared to adults with a monthly income of \$750 or more per month (40%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (70%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (38%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (35%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (53%).
- Adults aged 55+ years (27%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (47%).
- Adults who were born outside of the US (32%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (48%).

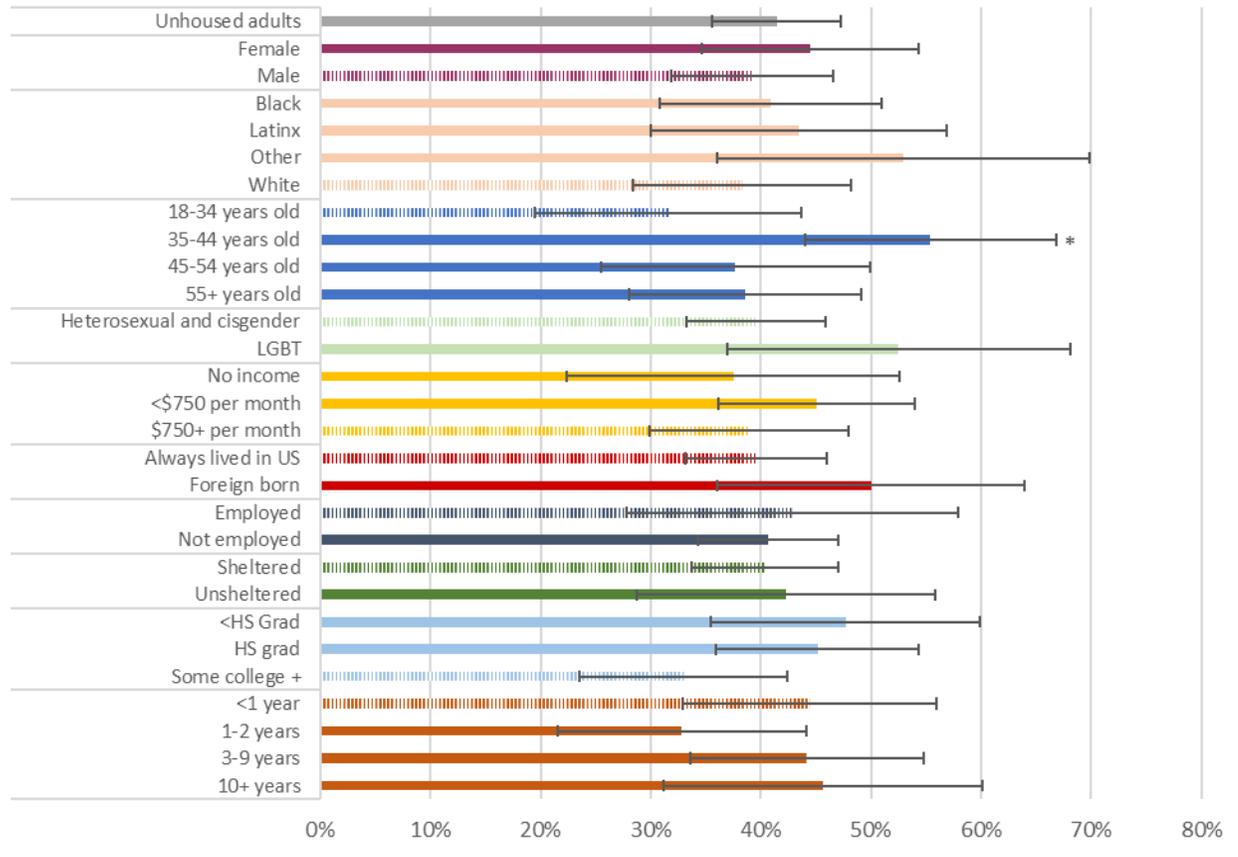
# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who lived with parents or other adults during childhood who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beaten each other up (41%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who lived with parents or other adults during childhood who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beaten each other up (20%).

# Social and Community Context – Adverse Childhood Experiences

Lived with parents or adults during childhood who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beaten each other up



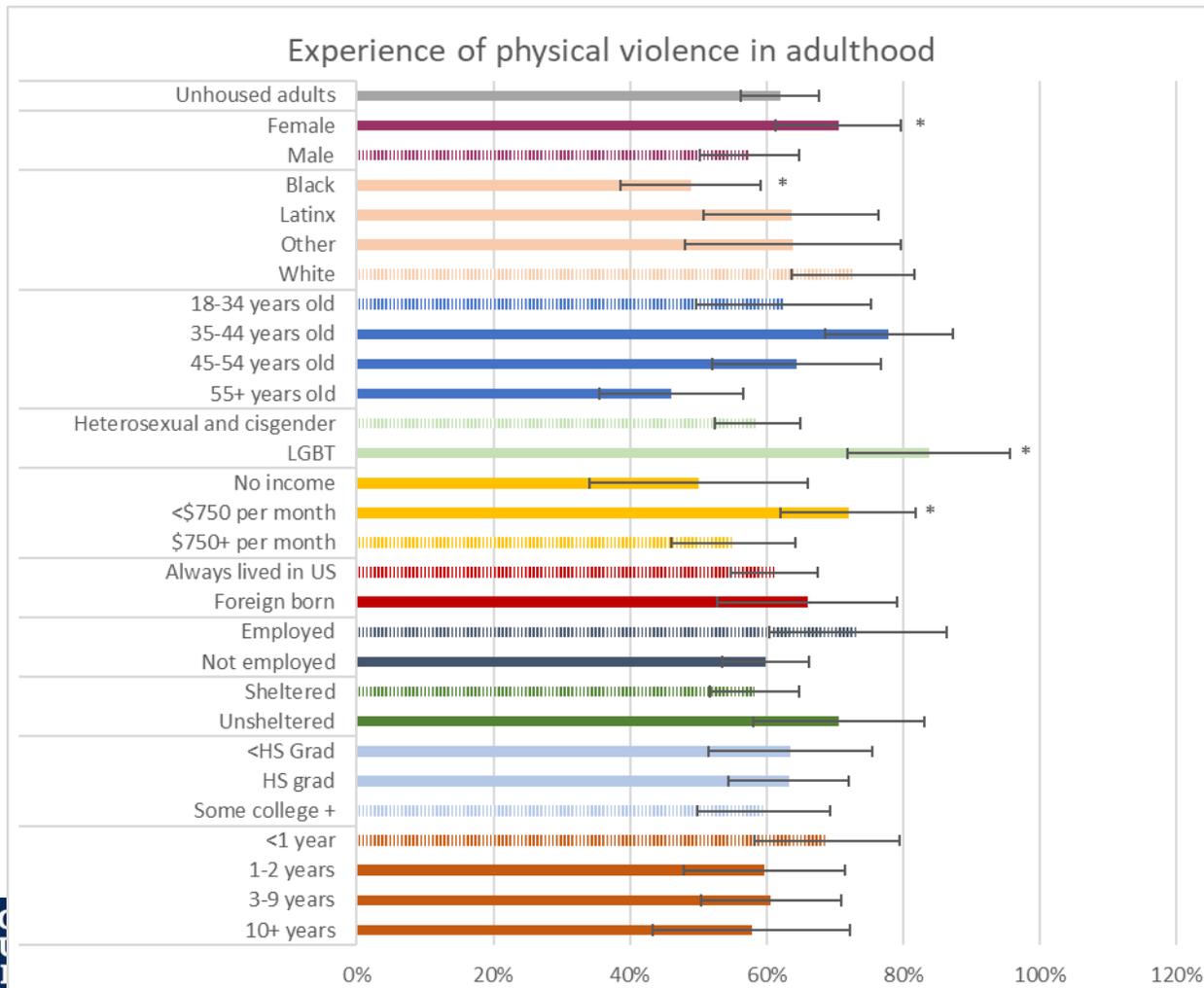
In 2022, 41% of unsheltered adults in Boston lived with someone during childhood who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 years (55%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (32%).



# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



In 2022, 62% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having experienced physical violence since turning 18 years old.

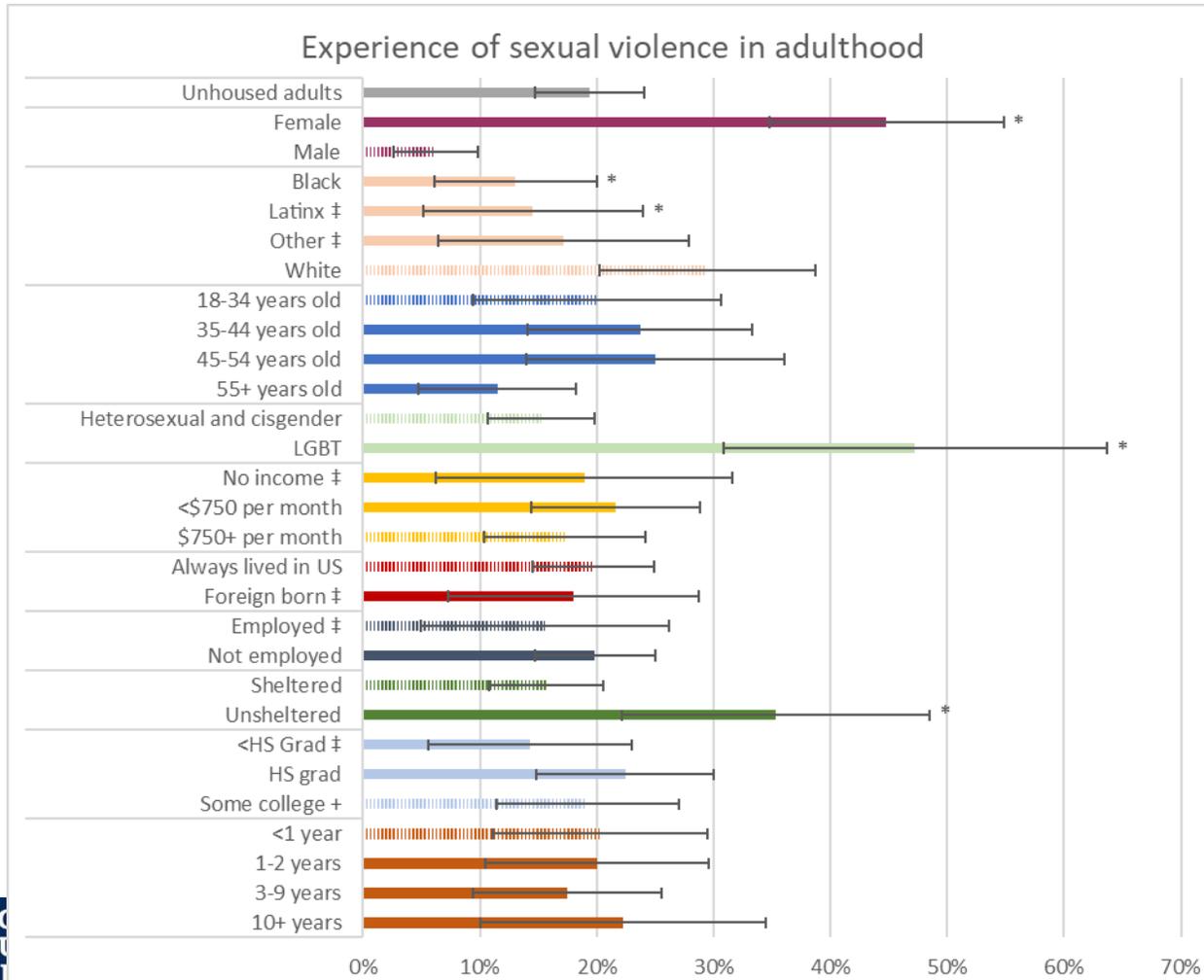
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (71%) compared to adults who identify as male (58%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (84%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual or cisgender (59%).
- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (72%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (55%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (48%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (73%).

# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



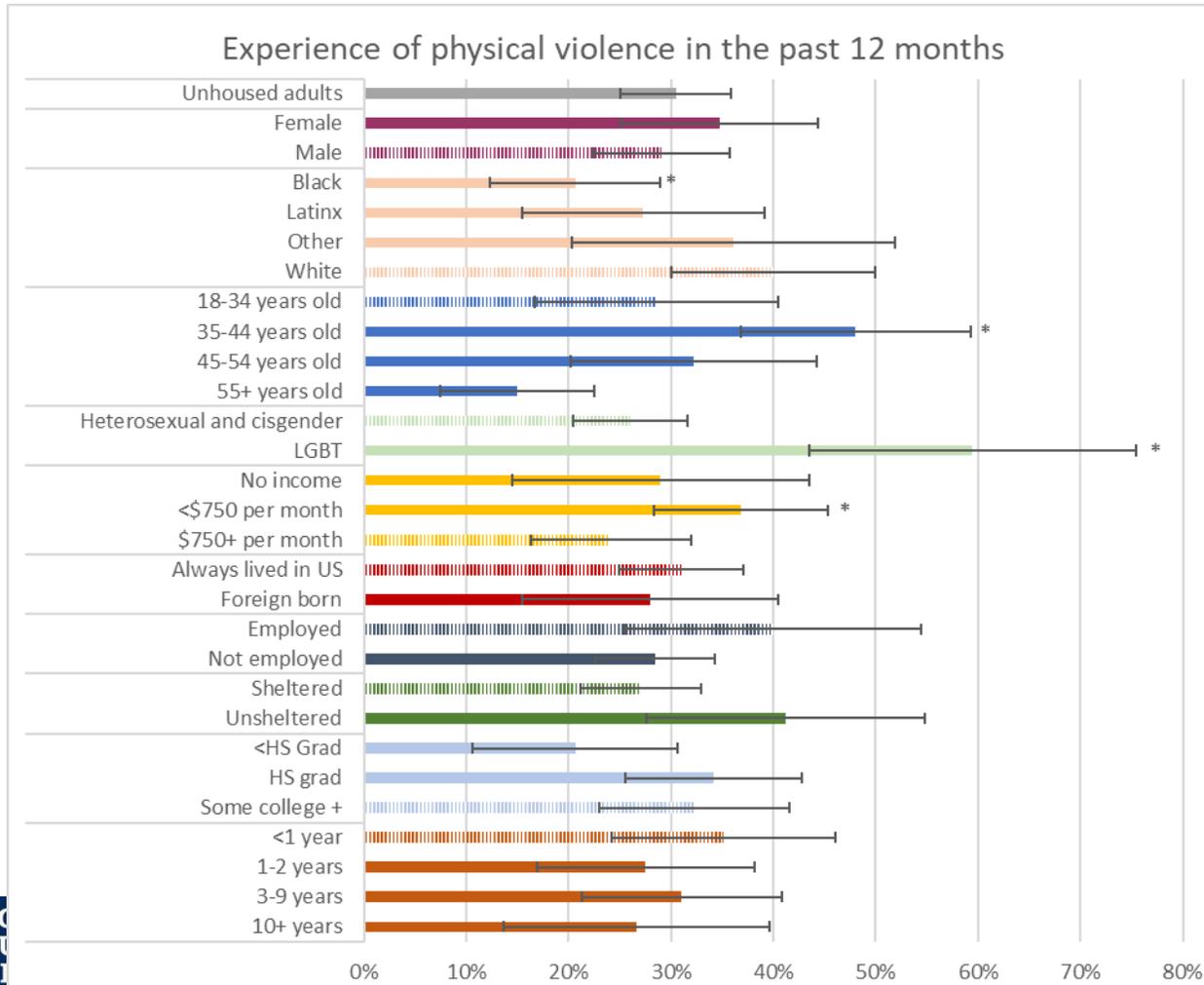
In 2022, 19% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having experienced sexual violence since turning 18 years old. The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (45%) compared to adults who identify as male (6%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (47%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual or cisgender (15%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (35%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (16%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (12%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (29%).

# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



In 2022, 30% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

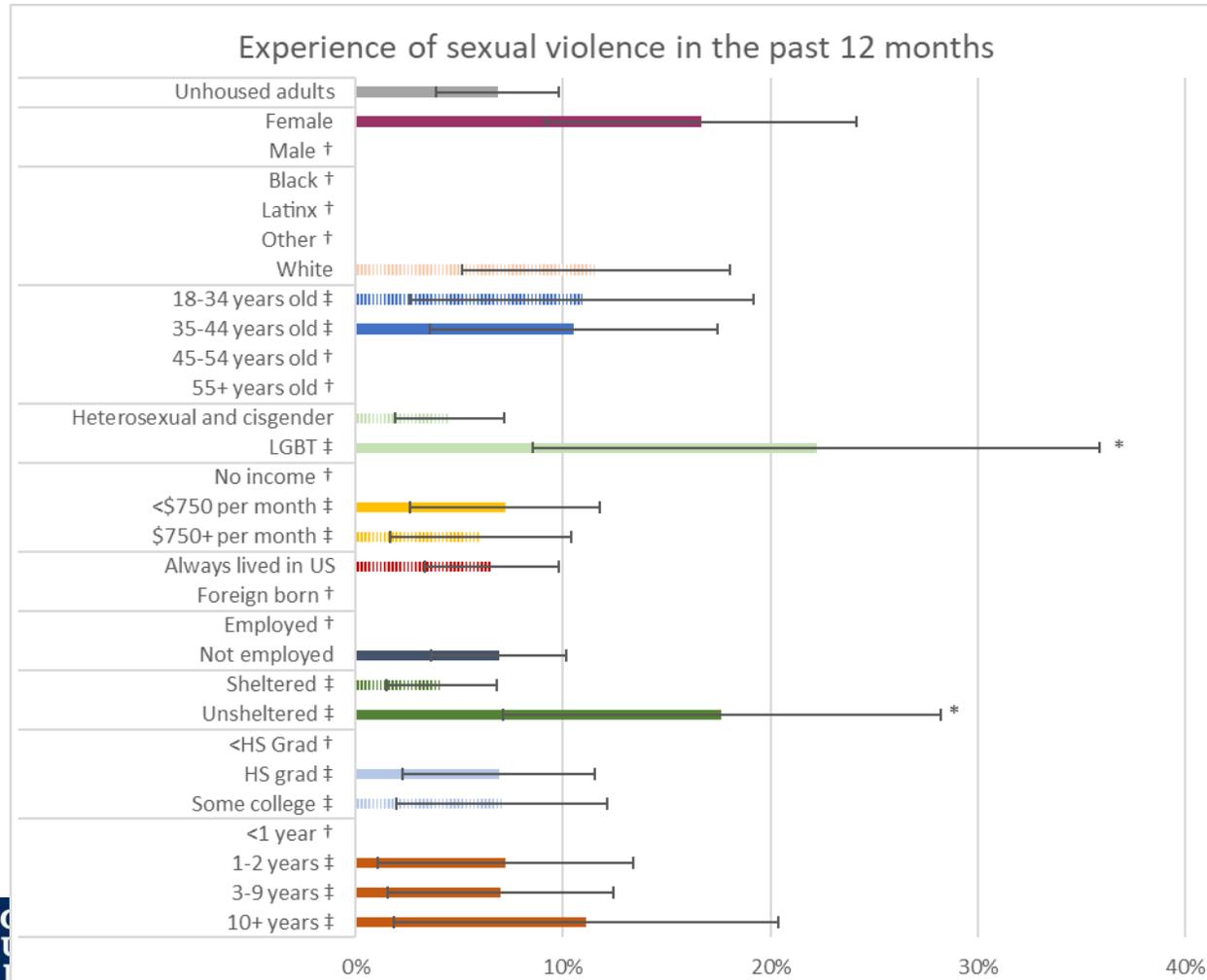
- Adults aged 34-44 years (48%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (29%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (59%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (26%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (20%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (40%).



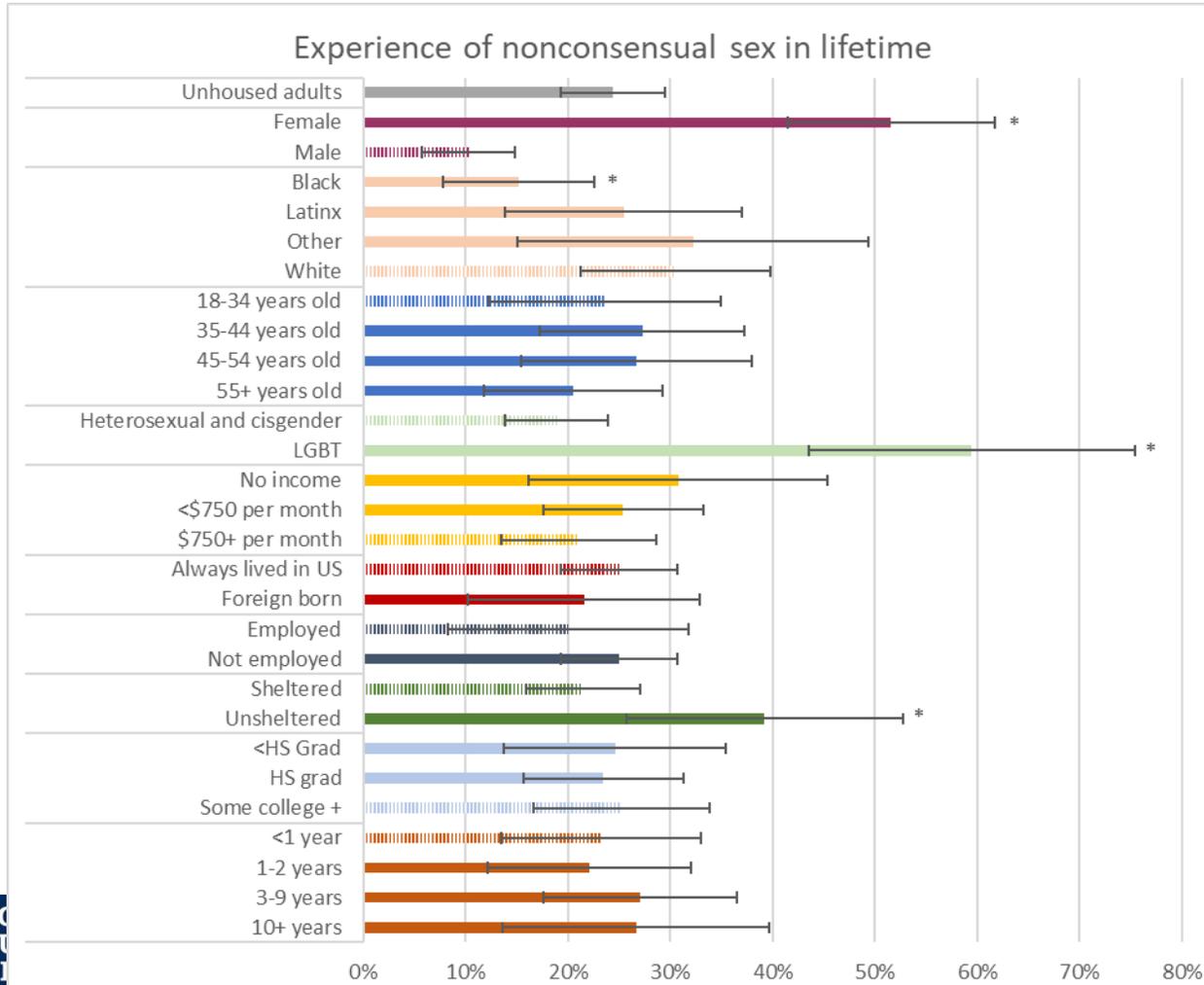
# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



In 2022, 7% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having experienced sexual violence within the past 12 months.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



In 2022, 24% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported ever being forced to have sex without consent.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

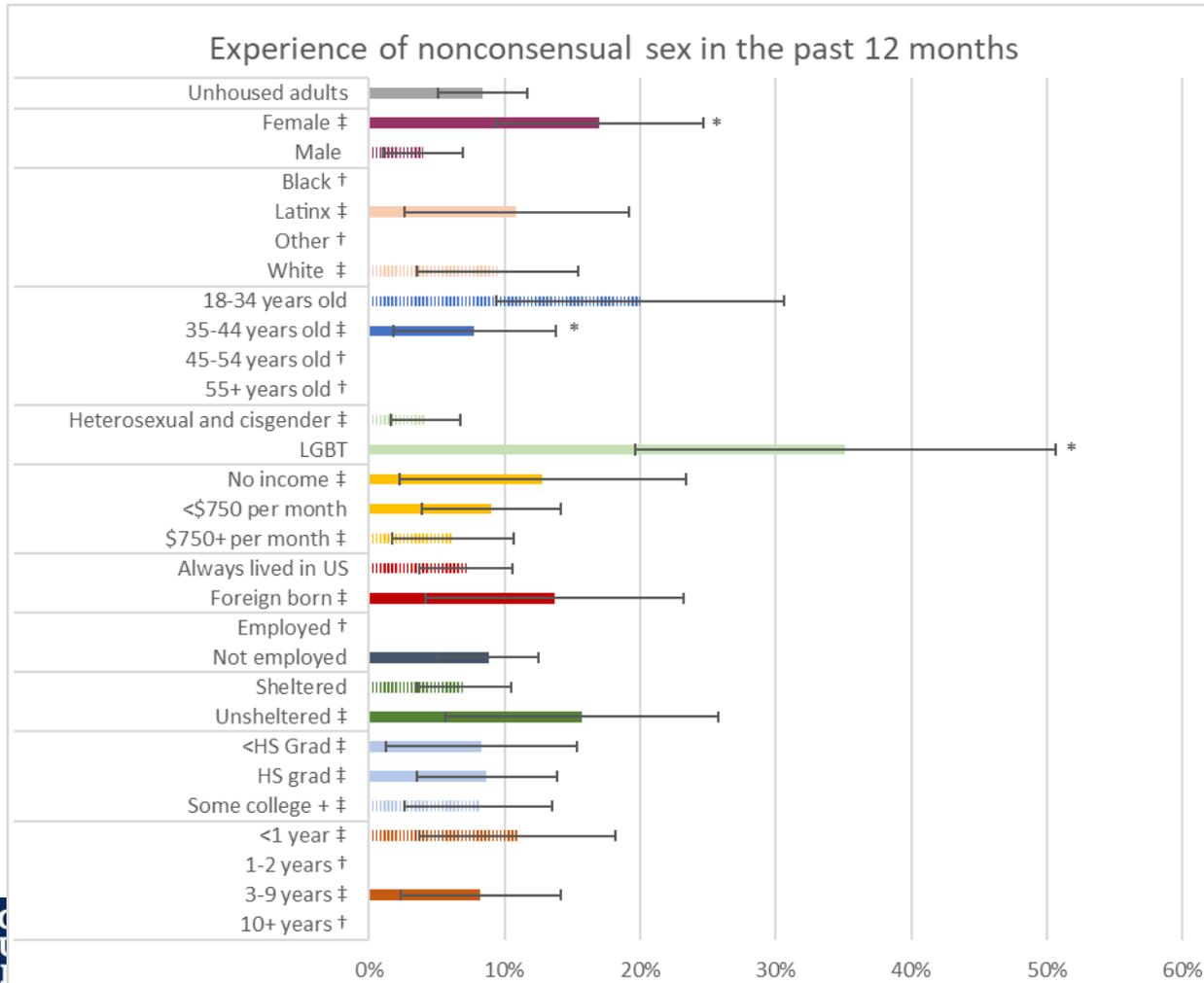
- Adults who identify as female (52%) compared to adults who identify as male (10%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (59%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (19%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (39%) compared to adults who live in shelter (21%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (14%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (31%).



# Social and Community Context – Physical and sexual violence



In 2022, 8% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having been forced to have sex without consent in the past 12 months.

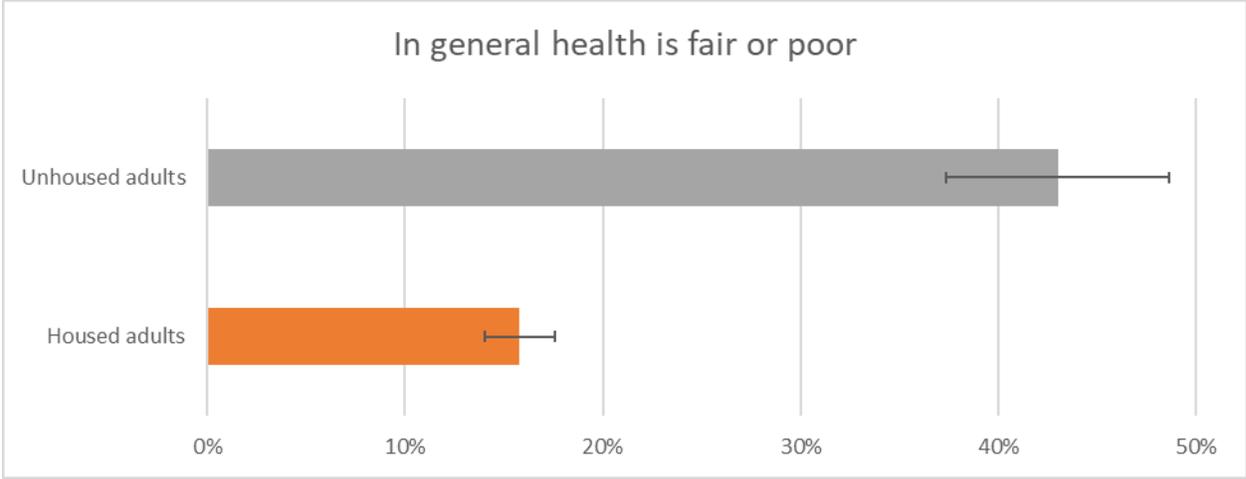
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults 35-44 years (8%) compared to adults 18-34 years old (20%).

# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

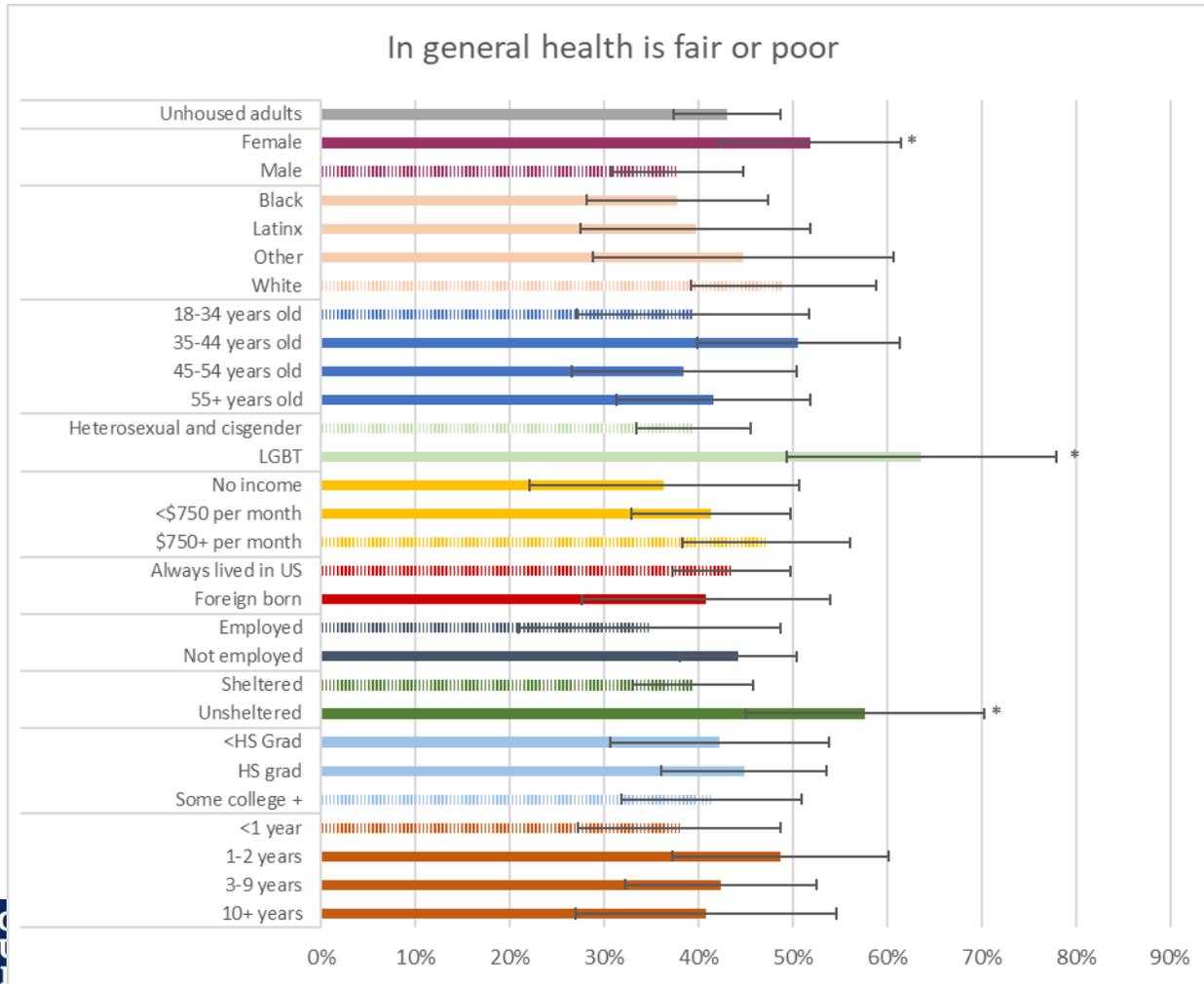
## General Health Status

# General Health Status – Poor general health



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who reported their health in general is fair or poor (43%) is **higher** compared with the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported their health in general is fair or poor (16%).

# General Health Status – Poor general health

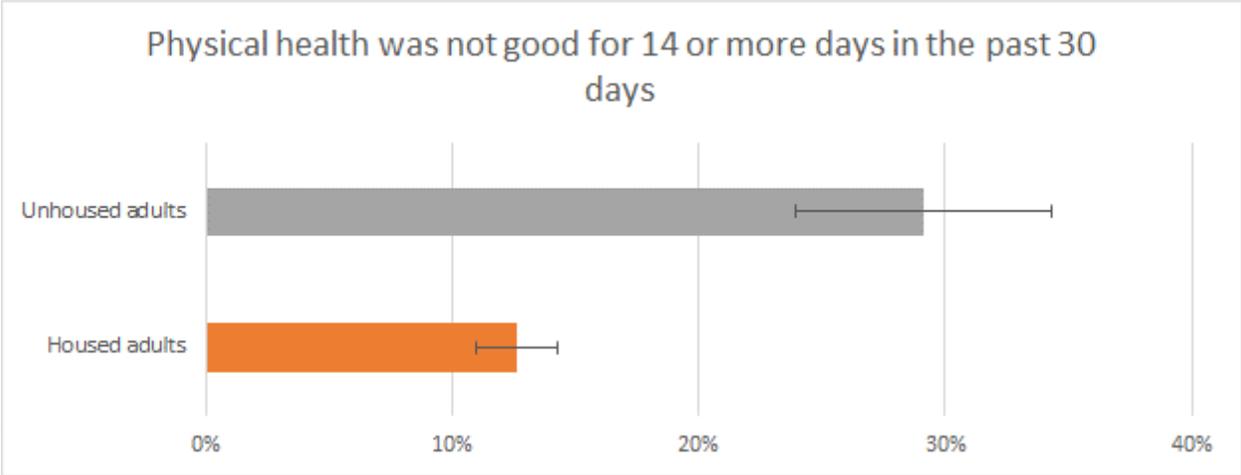


In 2022, 43% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that their general health was fair or poor.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

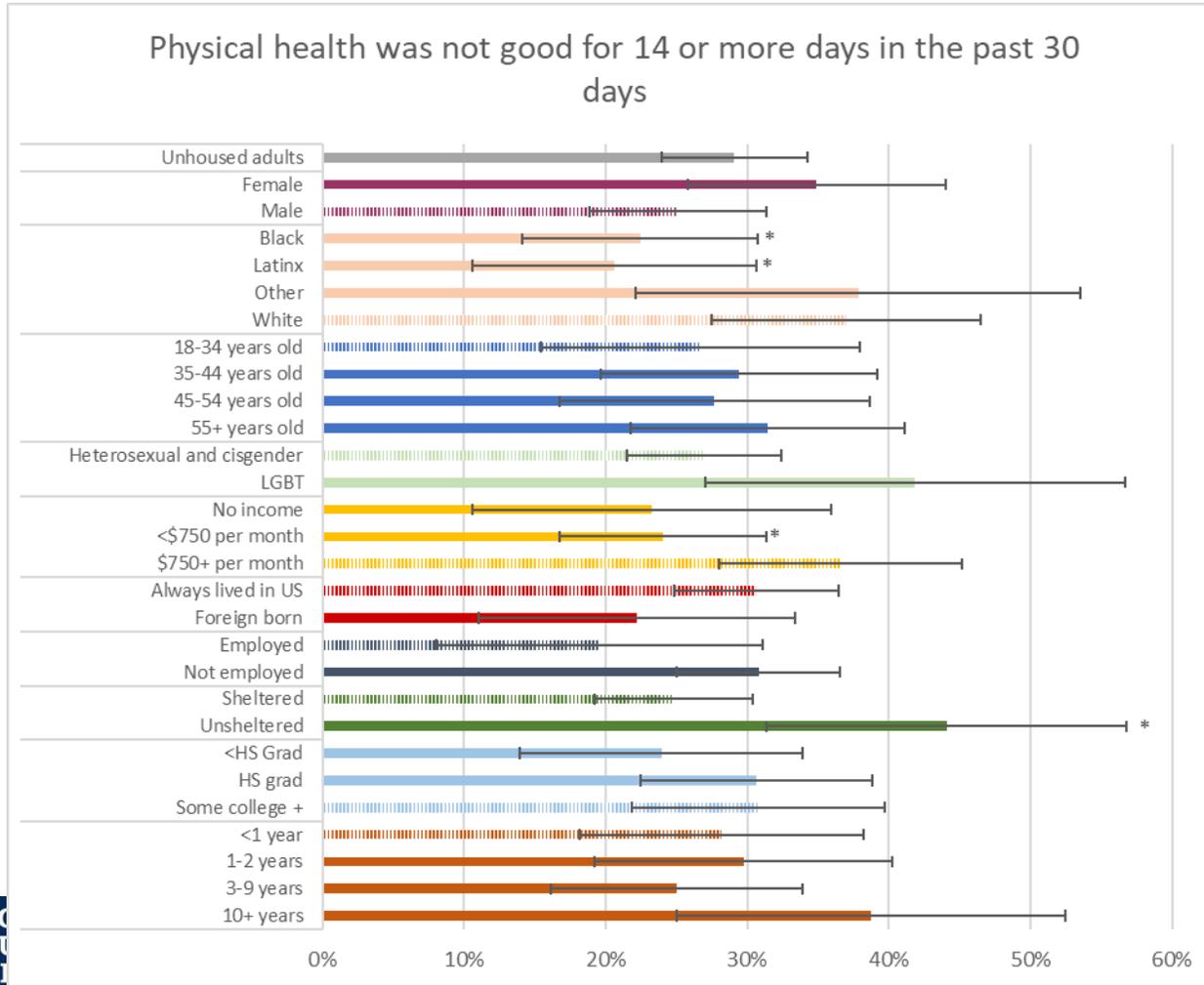
- Adults who identify as female (52%) compared to adults who identify as male (38%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (64%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (39%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (58%) compared to adults who live in a shelter (39%).

# General Health Status – Poor physical health



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who reported their physical health was not good for 14 days or more days in the past 30 days (29%) is **higher** compared with the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported their health in general is fair or poor (13%).

# General Health Status – Poor physical health



In 2022, 29% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that their physical health was not good for 14 or more days in the past 30 days.

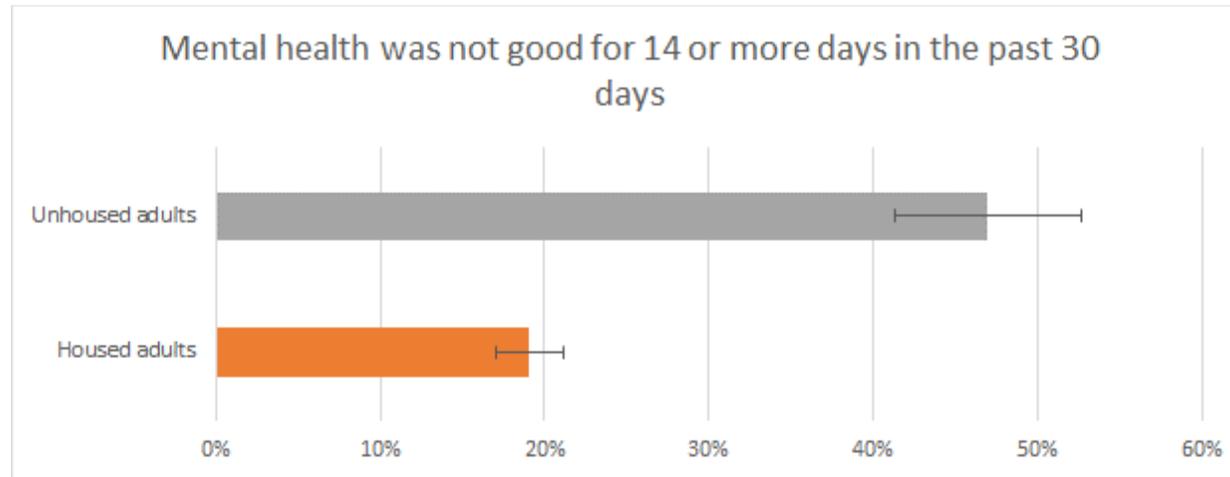
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults living unsheltered (44%) compared to adults who live in a shelter (25%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

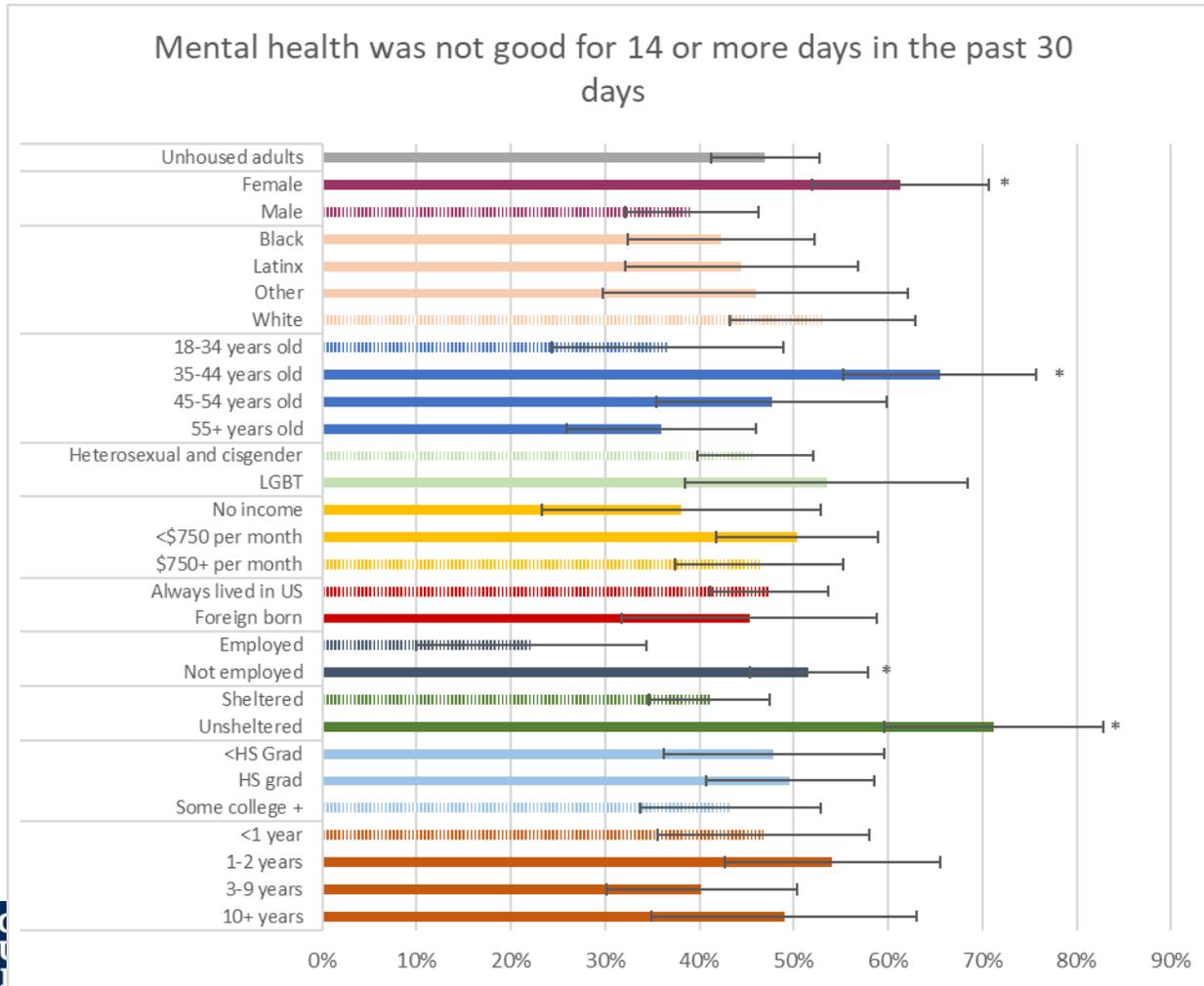
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (23%) and Latinx (21%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (37%).
- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (24%) compared with adults with an income of \$750 or more per month (63%).

# General Health Status – Poor mental health



The percentage of adults unshoused adults in Boston who reported their mental health was not good for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (47%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported their mental health was not good for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (19%).

# General Health Status – Poor mental health



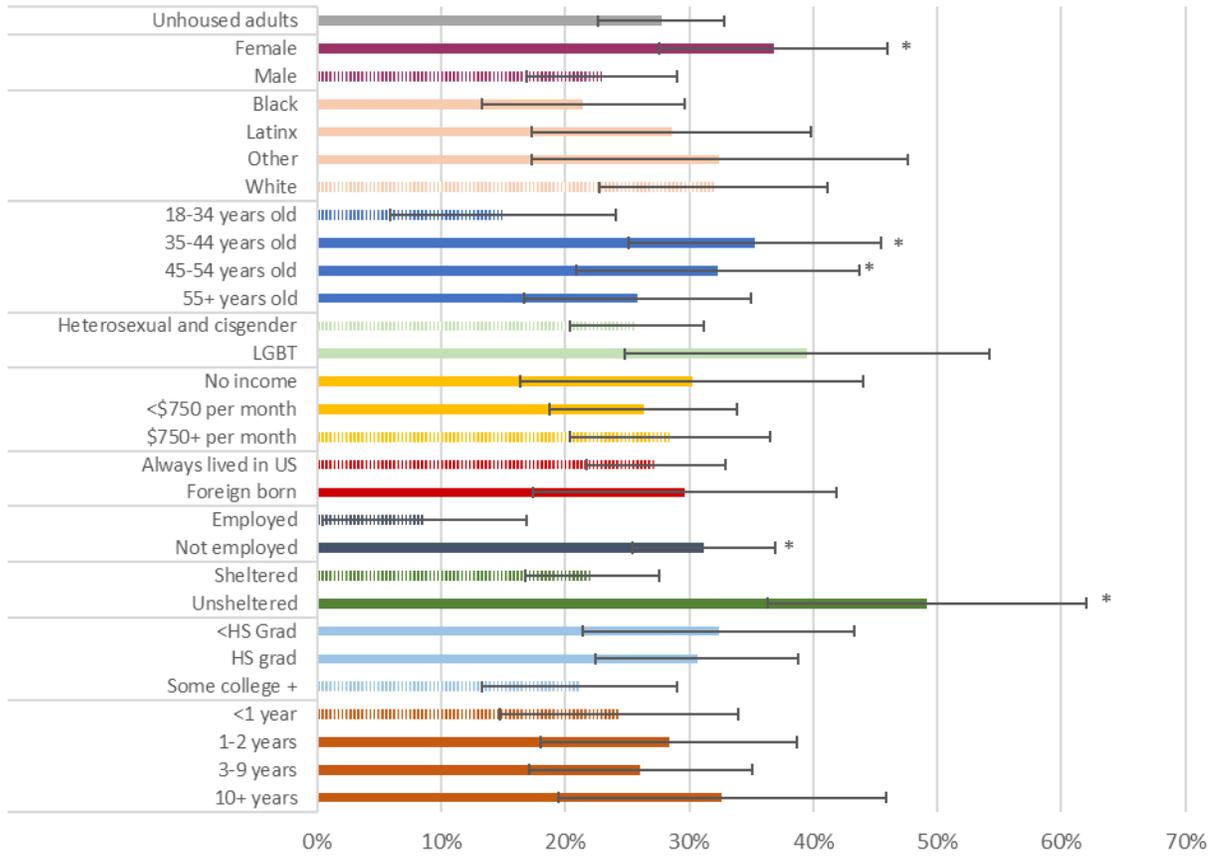
In 2022, 47% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that their mental health was not good for 14 or more days in the last 30.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (61%) compared to adults who identify as male (39%).
- Adults aged 35-44 (65%) compared to adults aged 18-34 (37%).
- Adults who were not employed (52%) compared to adults who were employed (22%).
- Adults who lived unsheltered (71%) compared to adults who lived in a shelter (41%).

# General Health Status – Limitation of activities

Activities were limited due to poor physical or mental health for 14 or more days in the past 30 days



In 2022, 28% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that poor physical or mental health prevented them from doing their usual activities for 14 or more days in the last 30 days.

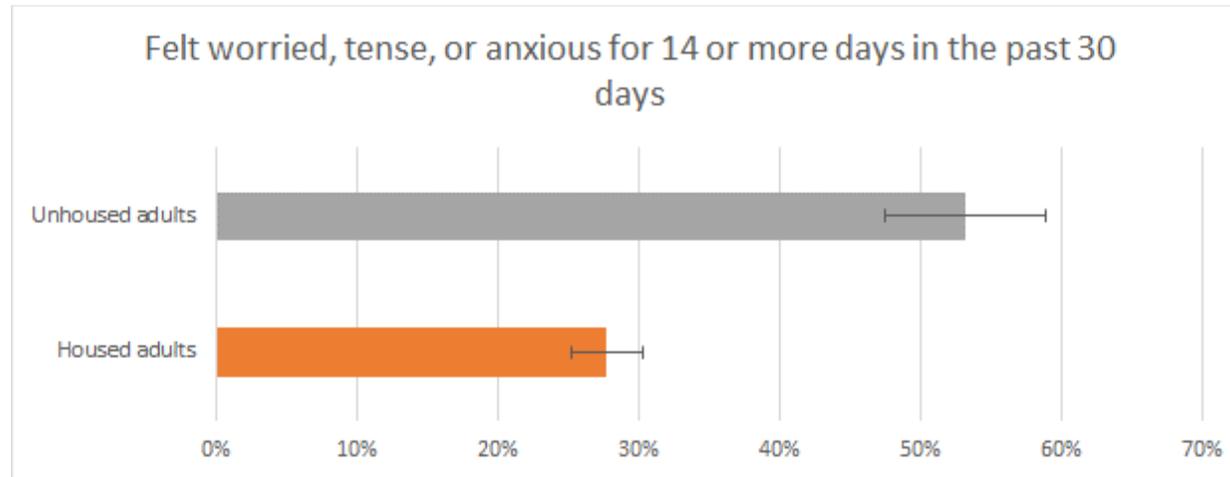
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (37%) compared to adults who identify as male (23%).
- Adults aged 35-44 (35%) and 45-54 (32%) compared to adults 18-34 years old (15%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (40%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender adults (26%).
- Adults who are not employed (31%) compared to adults who are employed (9%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (49%) compared to adults who live in a shelter (22%).

# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

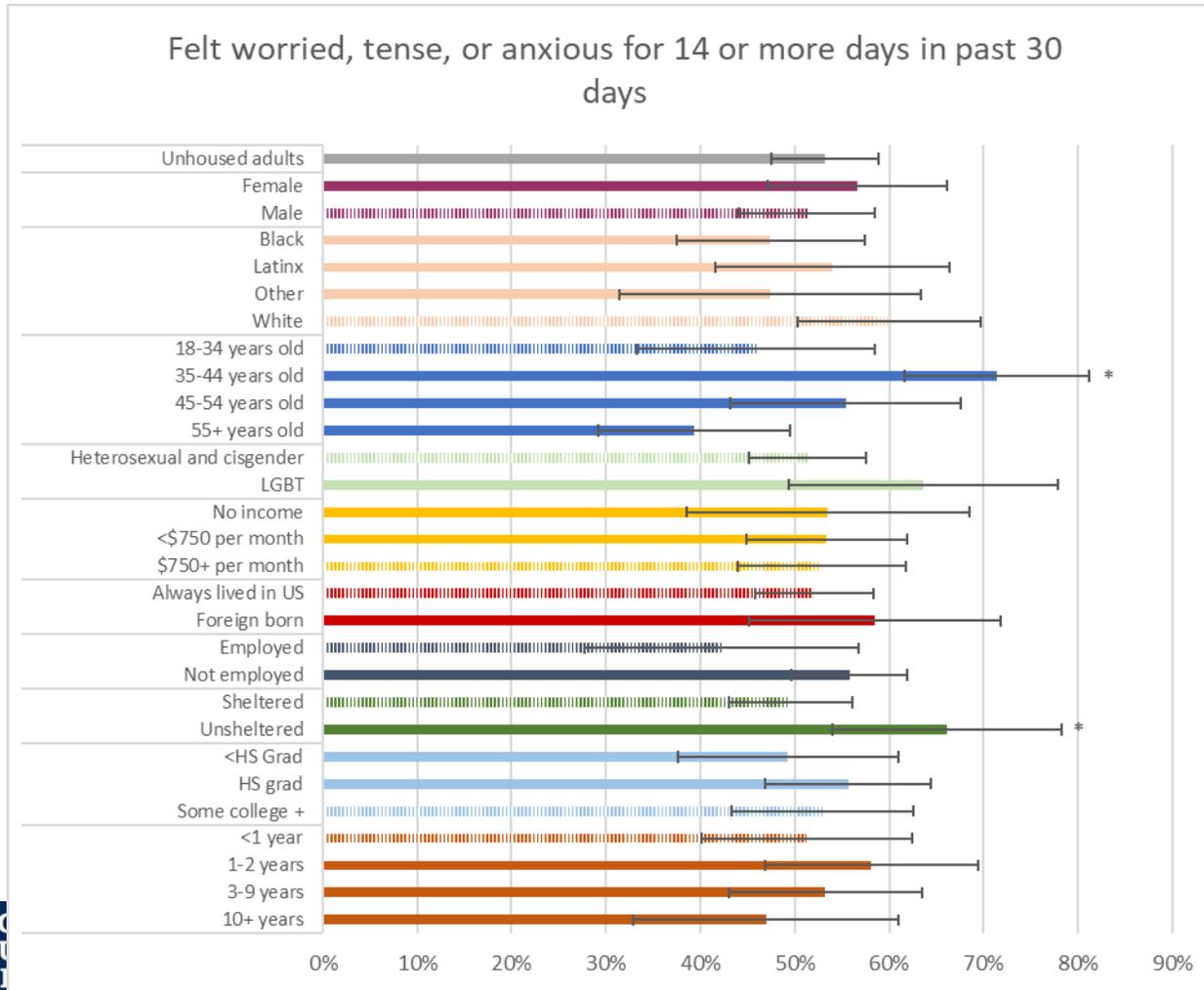
## Mental Health

# Mental Health – Persistent anxiety



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who reported feeling tense for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (53%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported feeling tense for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (28%).

# Mental Health – Persistent anxiety

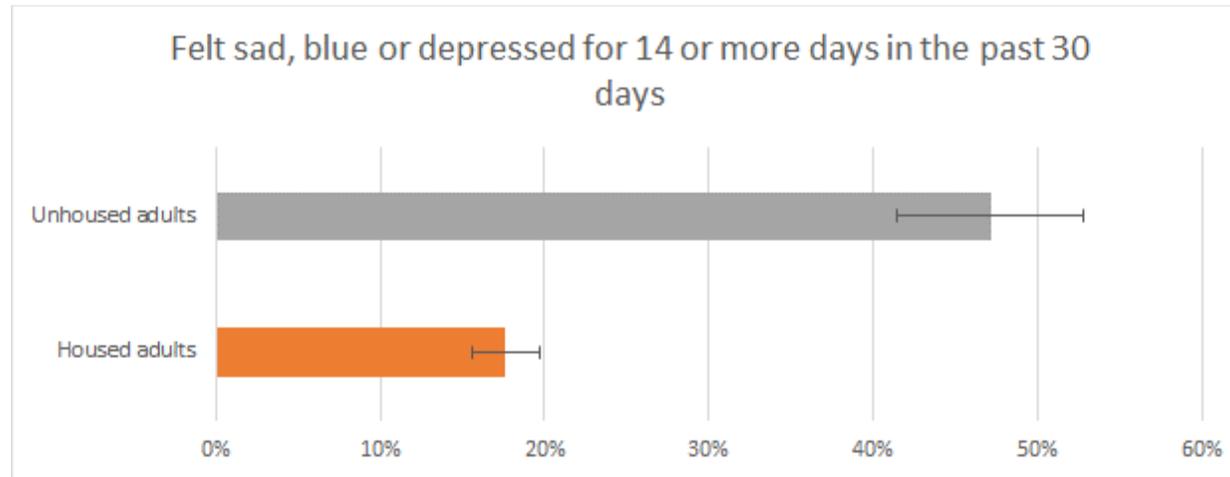


In 2022, 53% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported feeling worried, tense, or anxious for 14 or more days in the last 30.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

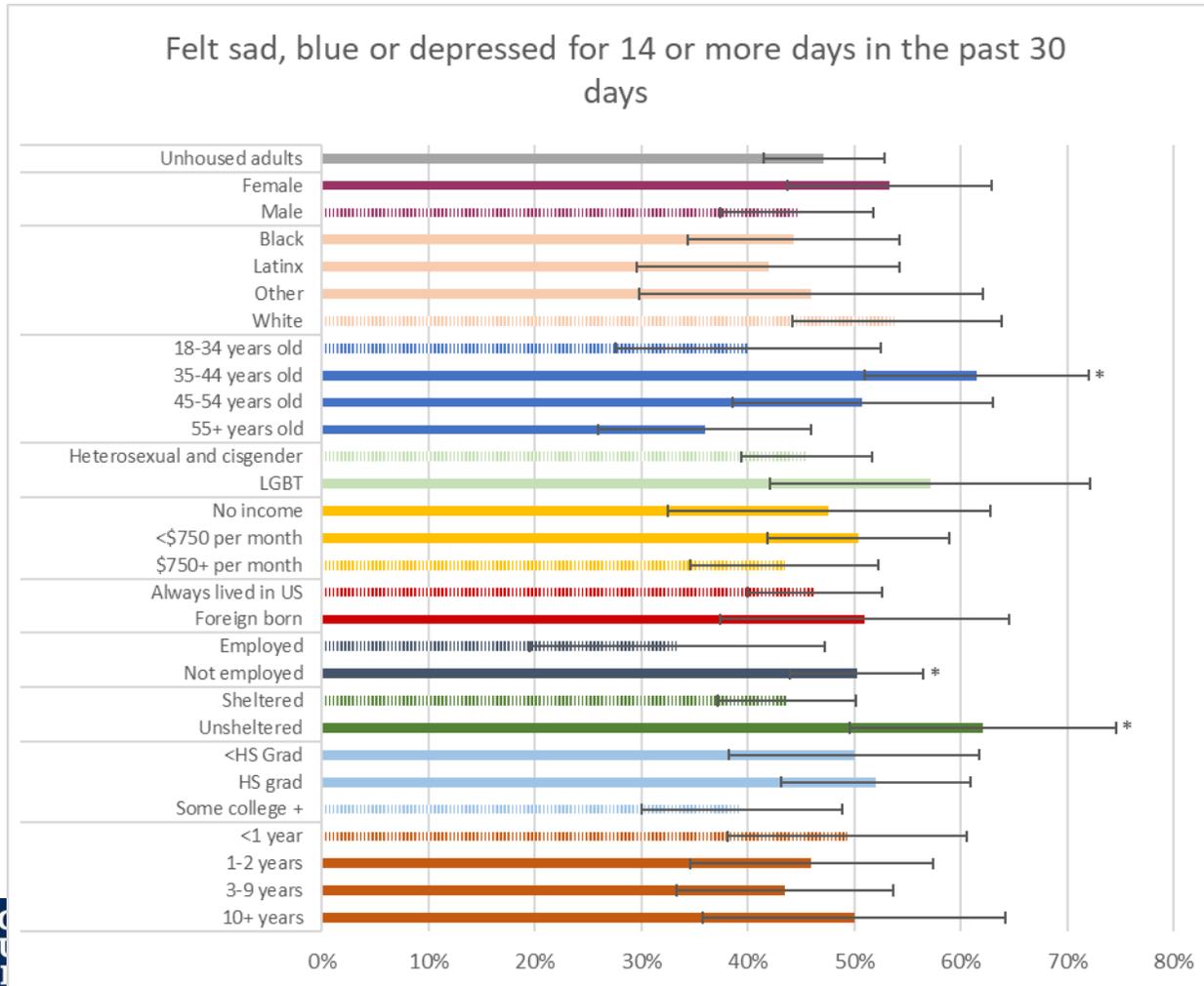
- Adults aged 35-44 years old (71%) compared to adults 18-34 years old (46%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (66%) compared to adults who stayed in a shelter (50%).

# Mental Health – Persistent sadness



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who reported being sad for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (47%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported being sad for 14 or more days in the past 30 days (18%).

# Mental Health – Persistent sadness

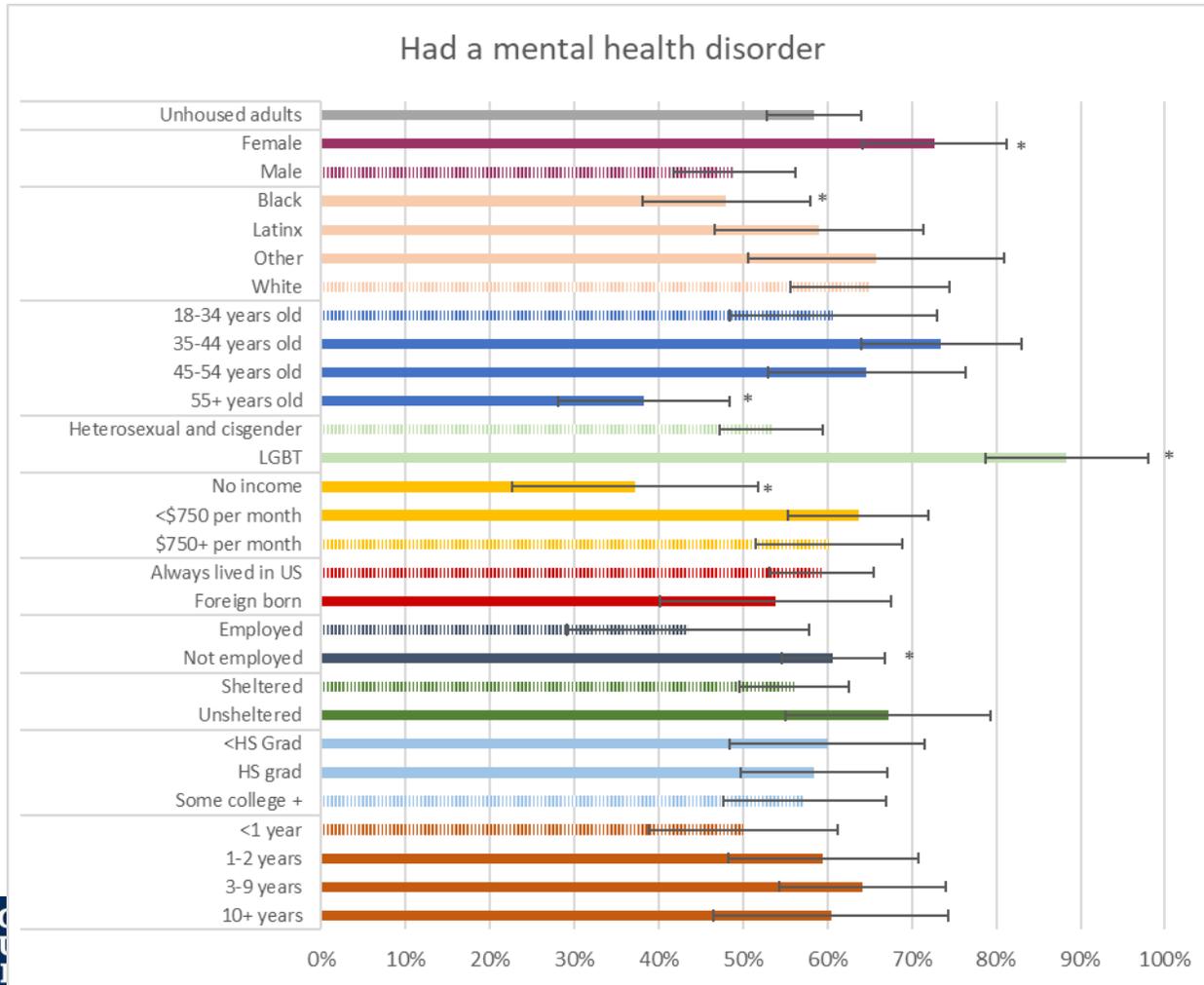


In 2022, 47% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they felt sad, blue, or depressed for 14 or more days in the last 30.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 (61%) compared to adults aged 18-34 (40%).
- Adults who were not employed (50%) compared to adults who were employed (33%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (62%) compared to adults who stayed in a shelter (44%).

# Mental Health – Mental health disorder



In 2022, 58% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they had ever had a mental health disorder.

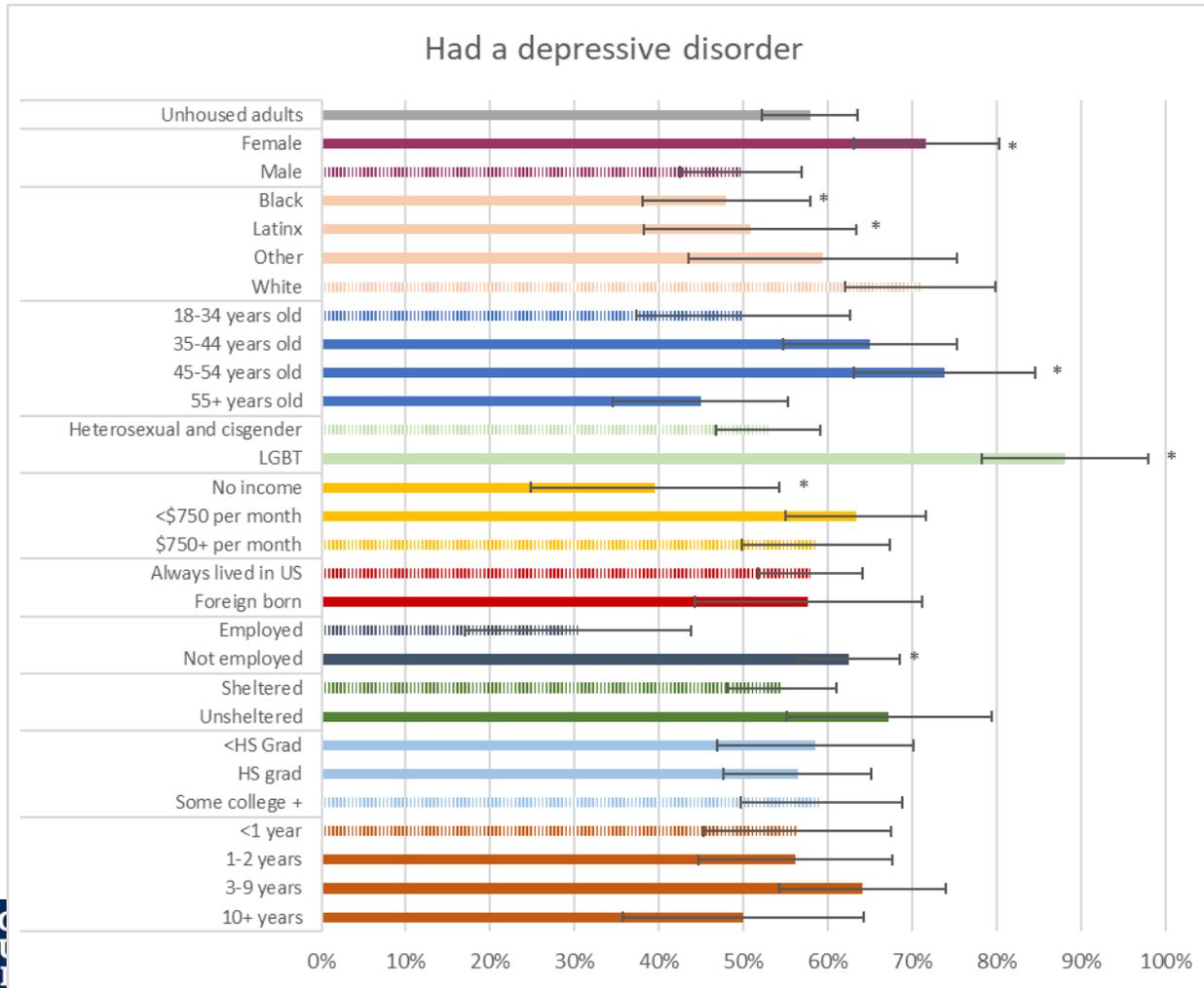
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (73%) compared to adults who identify as male (49%)
- Adults who identify as LGBT (88%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (53%).
- Adults who were not employed (61%) compared to adults who were employed (43%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (47%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (65%).
- Adults aged 55+ years (38%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (61%).
- Adults with no income (37%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (60%).

# Mental Health – Depressive disorder



In 2022, 58% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they had ever had a depressive disorder.

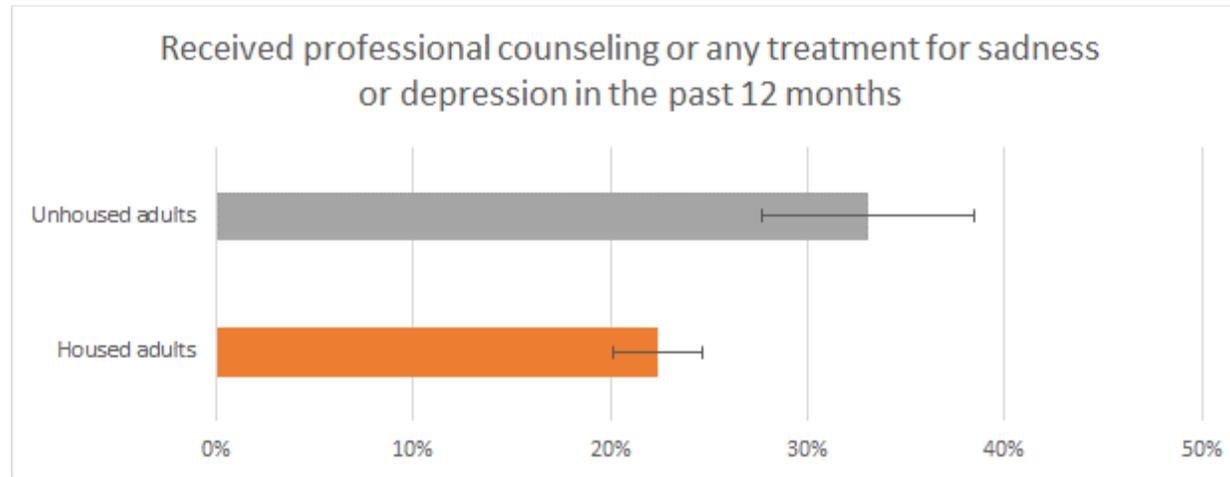
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (72%) compared to adults who identify as male (50%).
- Adults aged 45-54 (74%) compared to adults aged 18-34 (50%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (88%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (53%).
- Adults who were not employed (63%) compared to adults who were employed (30%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults have no income (40%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (59%).
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (47%) and Latinx (51%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (71%).

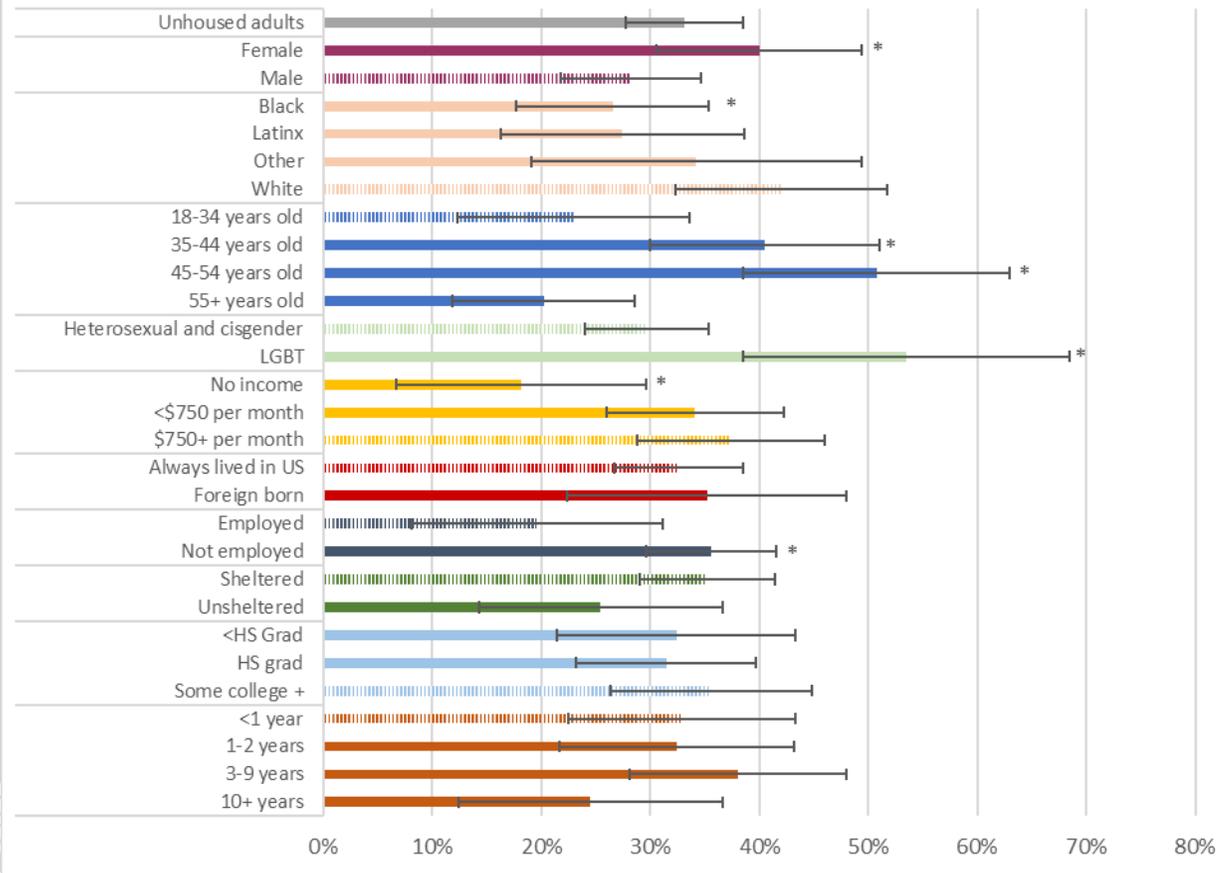
# Mental Health – Treatment



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who received professional counseling or any kind of treatment, including medication, for sadness or depression (33%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who received professional counseling or any kind of treatment, including medication, for sadness or depression (22%).

# Mental Health – Treatment

Received professional counseling or any treatment for sadness or depression in the past 12 months



In 2022, 33% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they had received any kind of treatment for sadness or depression within the past year.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as female (40%) compared to adults who identify as male (28%).
- Adults aged 35-44 (40%) and 45-54 (51%) compared to adults aged 18-34 (23%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (53%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (30%).
- Adults who were not employed (36%) compared to adults who were employed (20%).

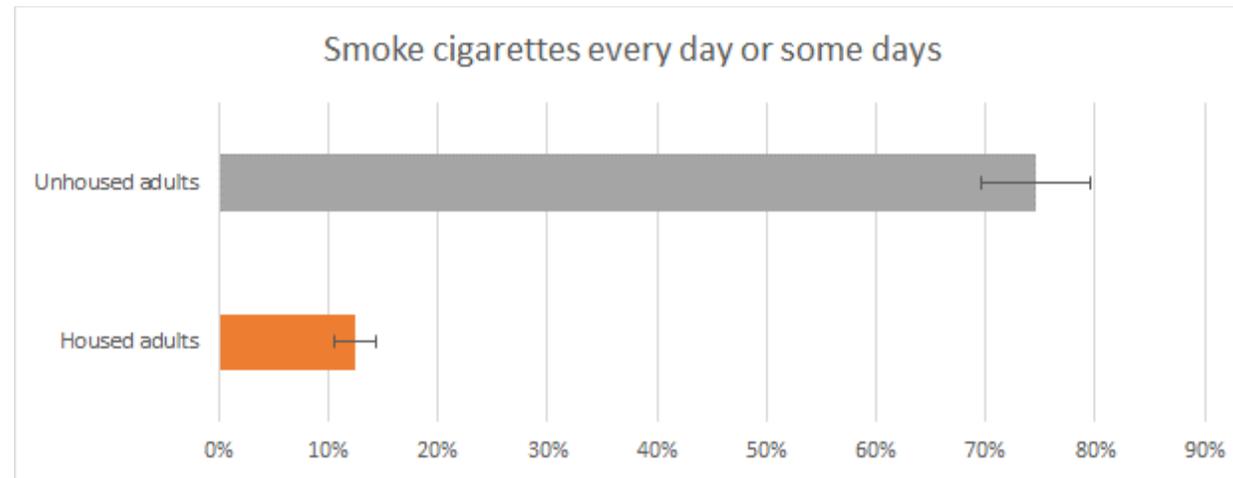
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (26%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (42%).
- Adults with no income (18%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (37%).

# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

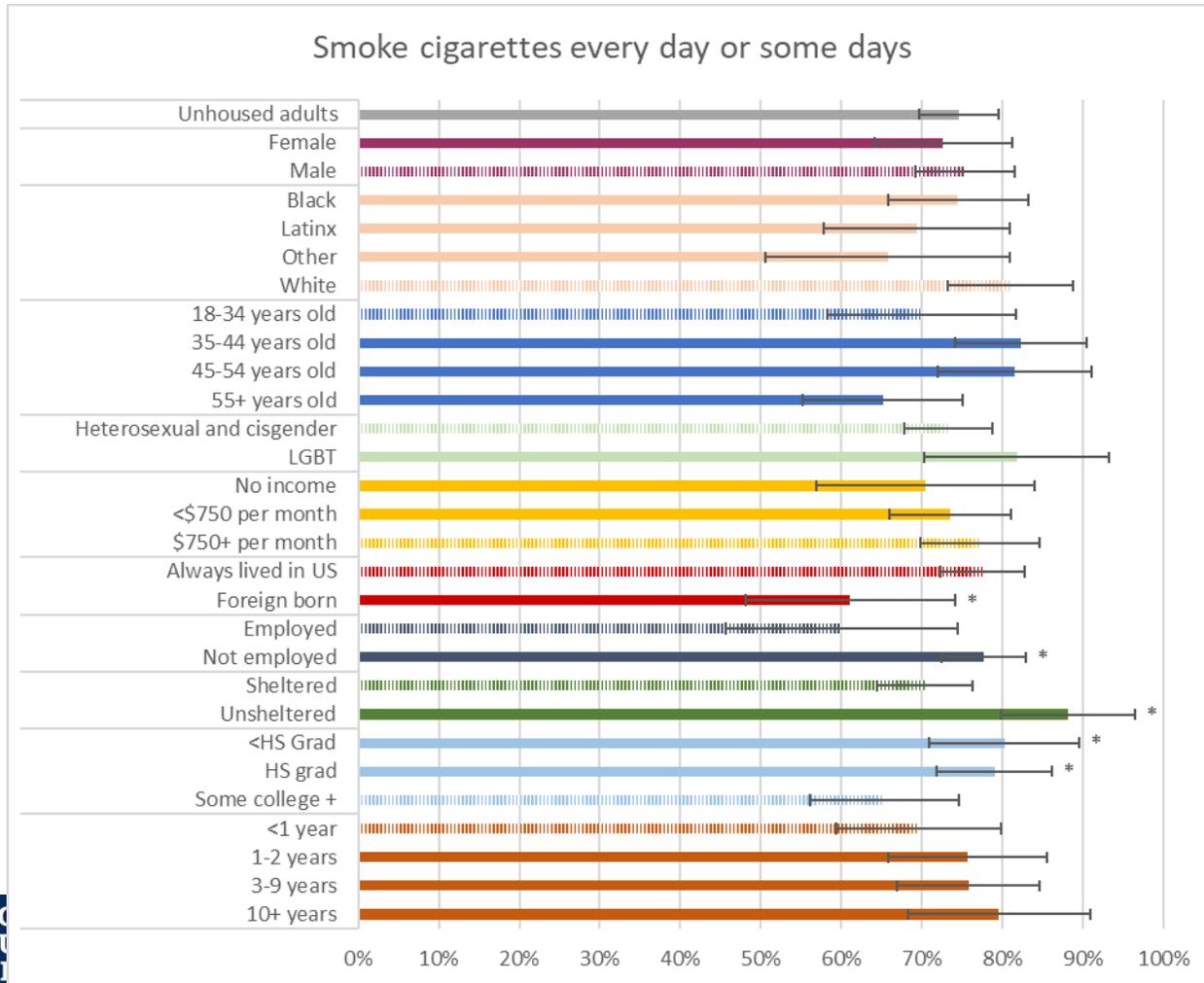
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Cigarettes



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who smoked cigarettes at least some days (75%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who smoked cigarettes at least some days (12%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Cigarettes



In 2022, 75% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having smoked cigarettes every day or some days.

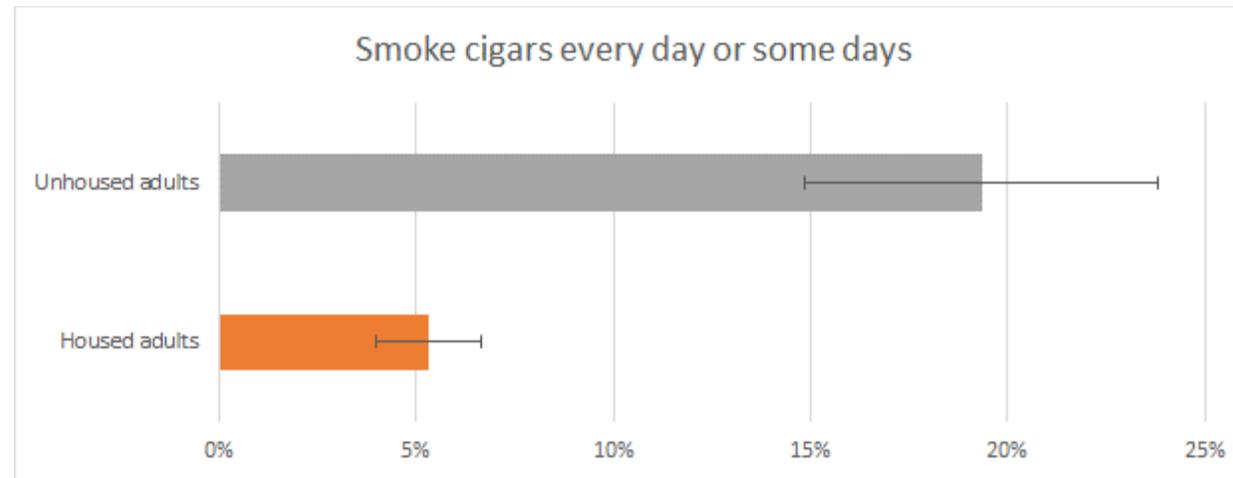
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who are not employed (78%) compared with adults who are employed (60%).
- Adults residing unsheltered (88%) compared with adults living in shelter (70%).
- Adults whose highest level of education is less than high school (80%) or high school (79%) compared with adults whose highest level of education is some college or more (65%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

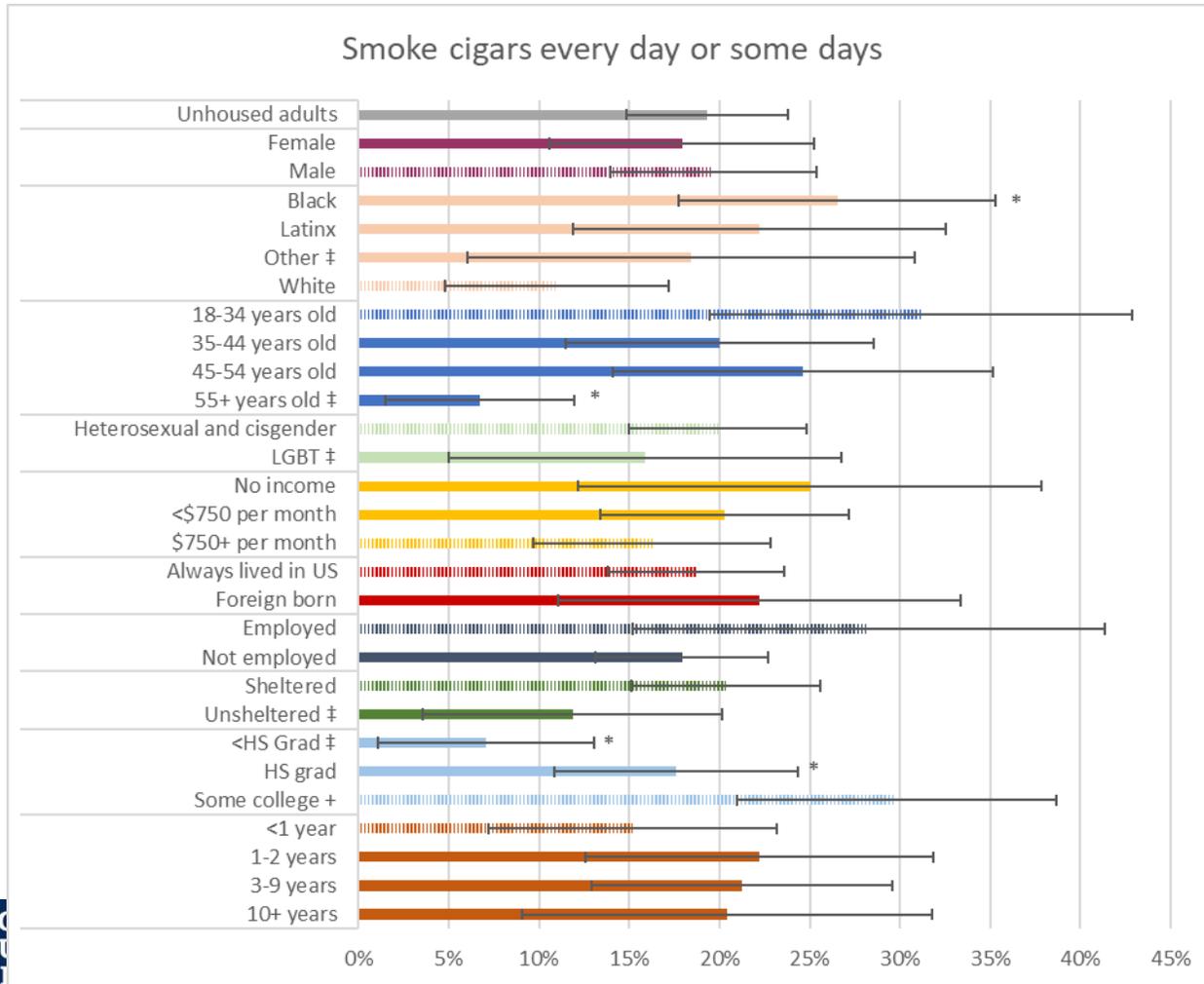
- Adults who are foreign born (61%) compared with adults who have always lived in the US (78%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Cigars



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who smoked cigars at least some days (19%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who smoked cigars at least some days (5%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Cigars

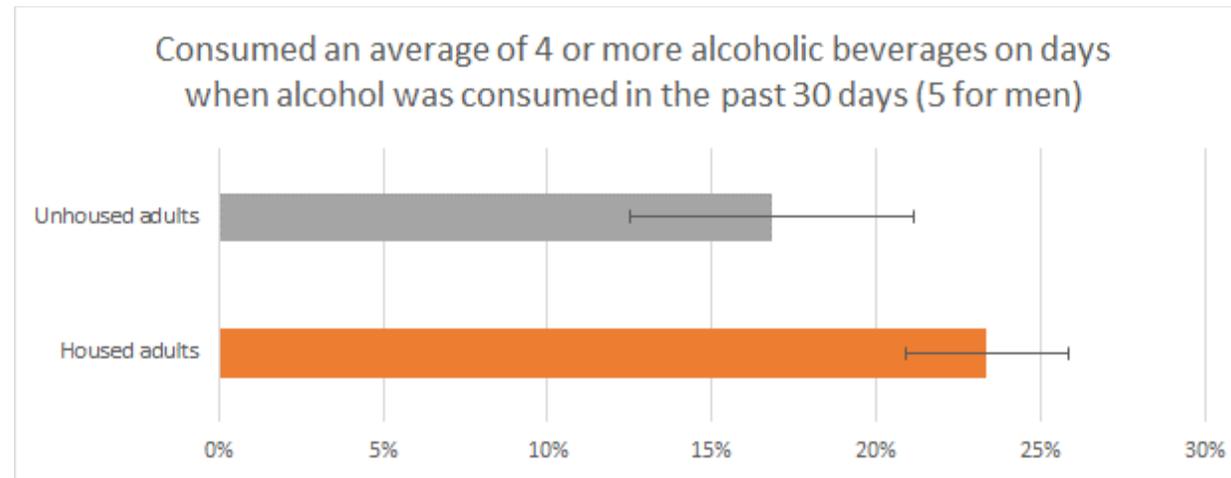


In 2022, 19% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported smoking cigars every day or some days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (27%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (11%).

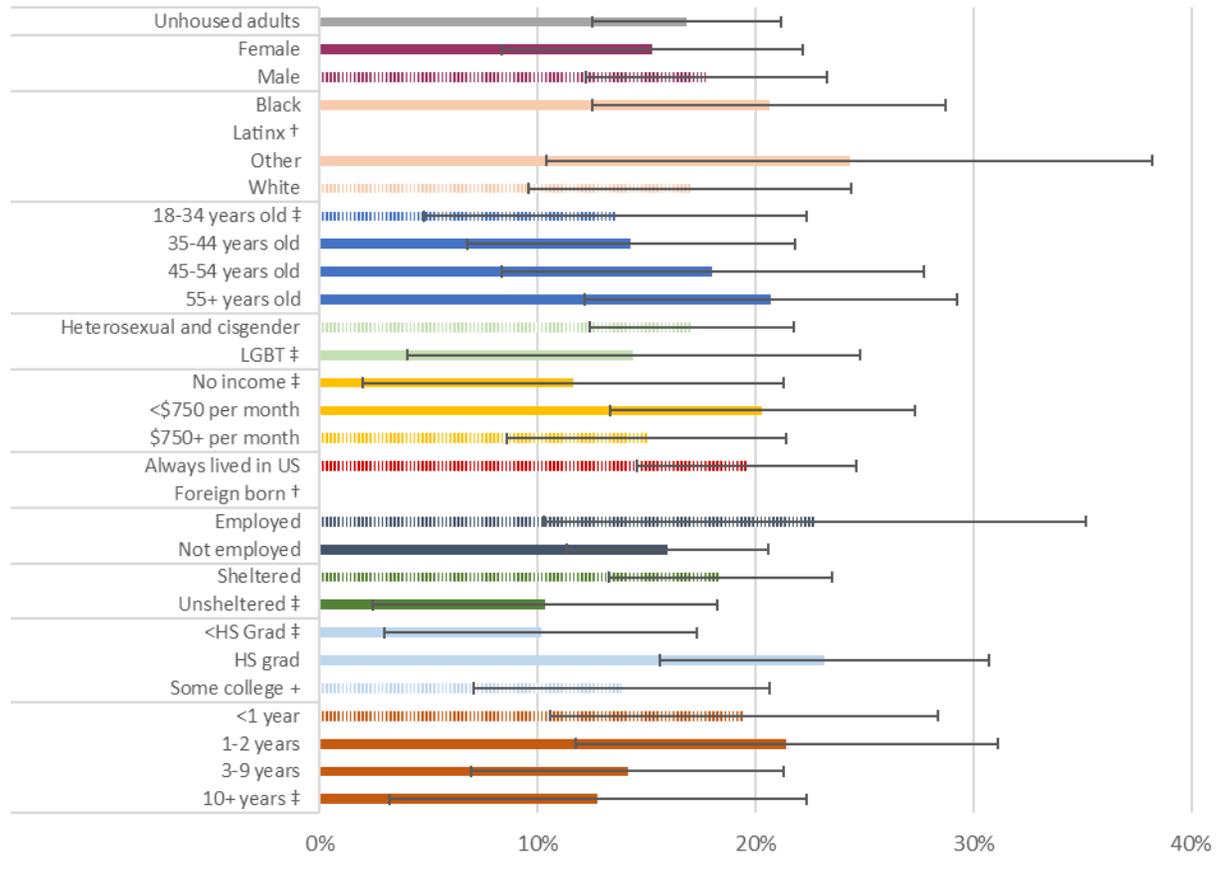
# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Binge drinking



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who consumed an average of 4 or more alcoholic beverages on days when alcohol was consumed in the past 30 days (17%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who consumed an average of 4 or more alcoholic beverages on days when alcohol was consumed in the past 30 days (23%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Binge drinking

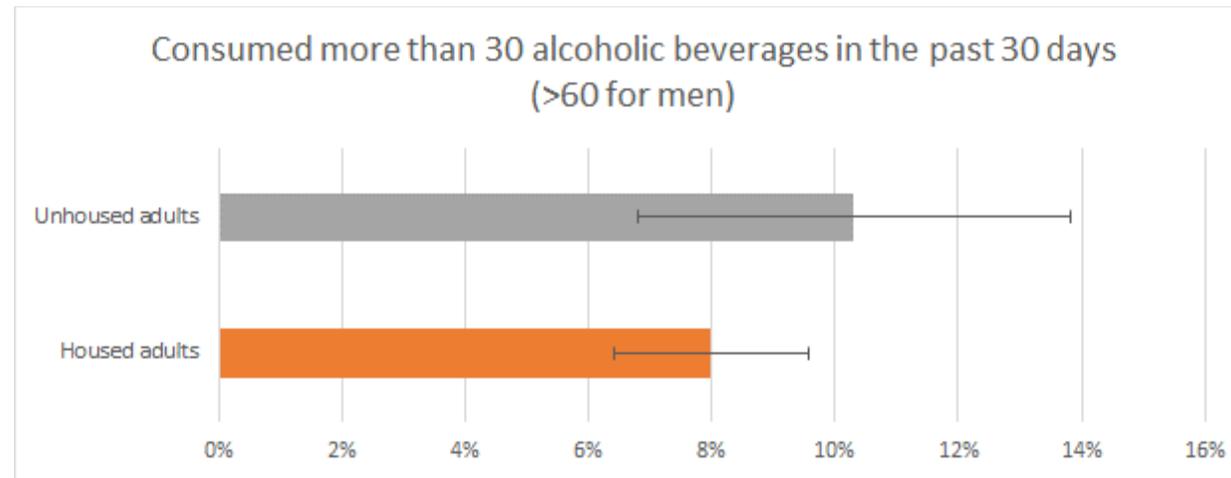
Consumed an average of 4 or more alcoholic beverages on days when alcohol was consumed in the past 30 days (5 for men)



In 2022, 17% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having consumed 4 or more alcoholic beverages if identified as female and 5 or more alcoholic beverages if identified as male on days when alcohol was consumed in the last 30 days.

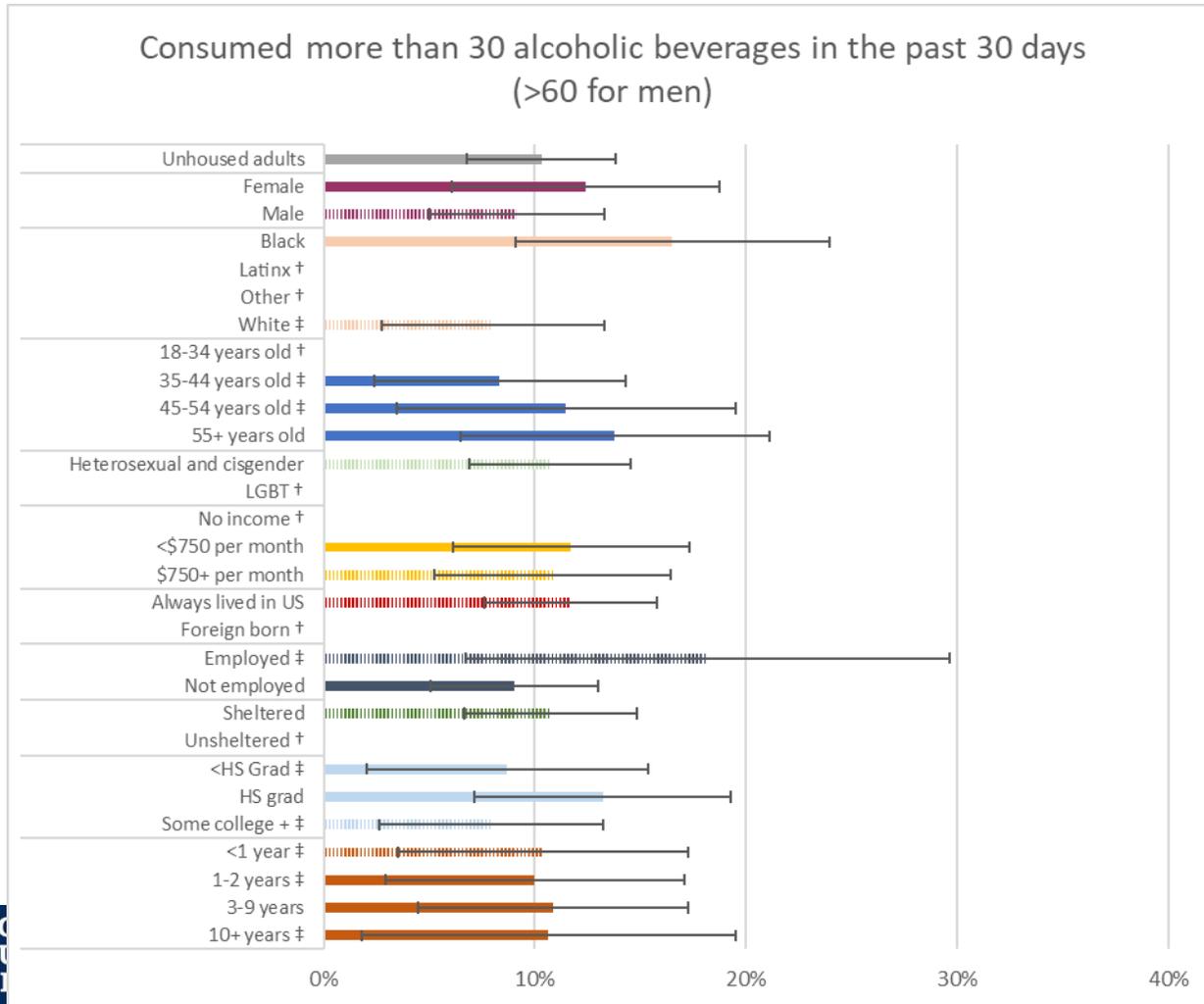
No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Excessive drinking



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who consumed more than 30 alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days (>60 for men) (10%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who consumed more than 30 alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days (>60 for men) (8%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Excessive drinking

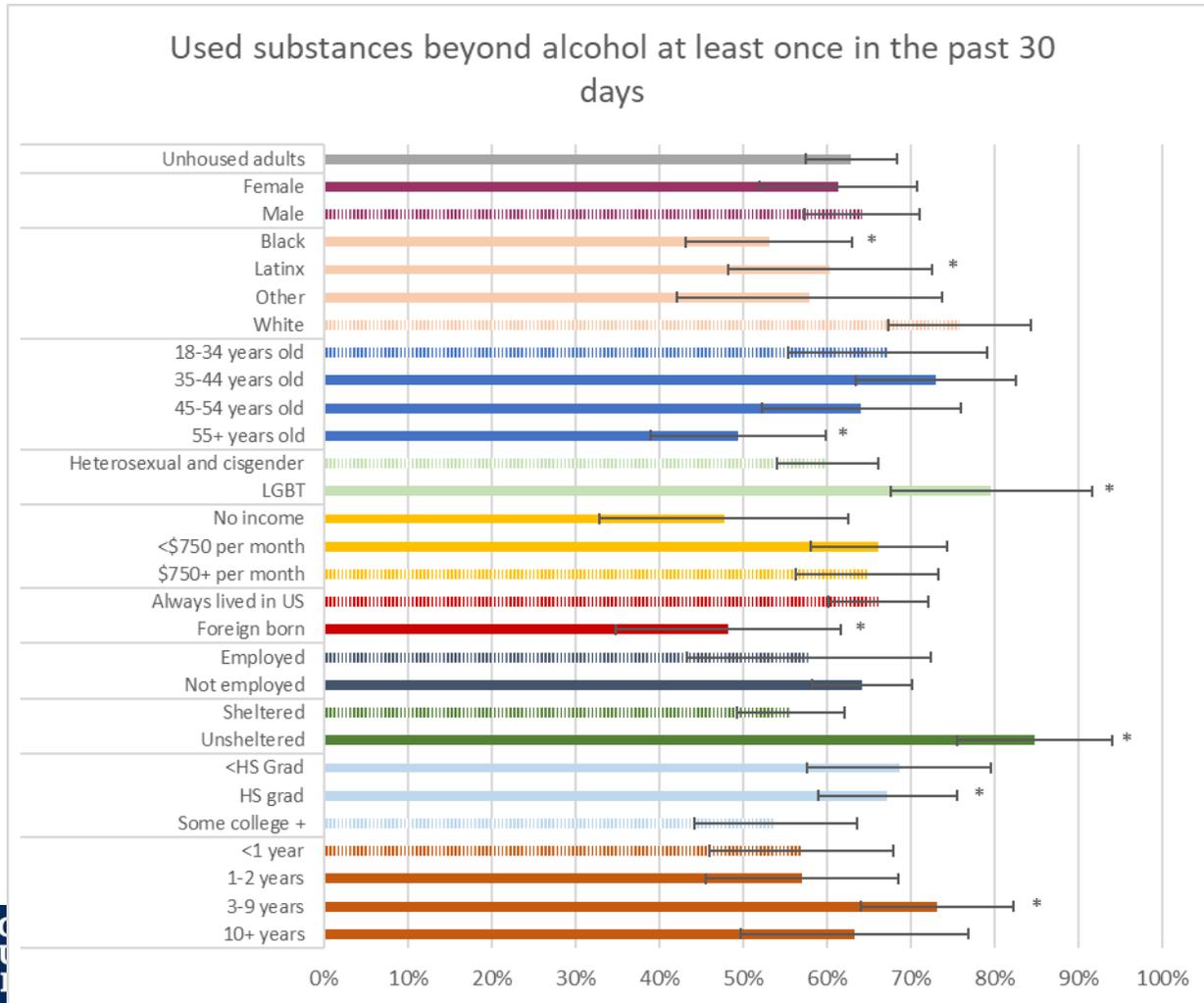


In 2022, 10% of unsheltered adults in Boston reporting having consumed more than 30 alcoholic beverages if identified as female and more than 60 alcohol beverages if identified as male in the past 30 days.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.



# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Substance use



In 2022, 63% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having used substances beyond alcohol in the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as LGBT (80%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (60%).
- Adults who have always lived in the US (66%) compared to adults who are foreign born (48%).
- Adults reside unsheltered (85%) compared with adults living in shelter (56%).
- Adults whose highest level of education is high school (67%) compared with adults whose highest level of education is some college (54%).
- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (73%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (57%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (53%) and Latinx (60%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (76%).
- Adults ages 55+ years (49%) compared to adults ages 18-34 years (67%).

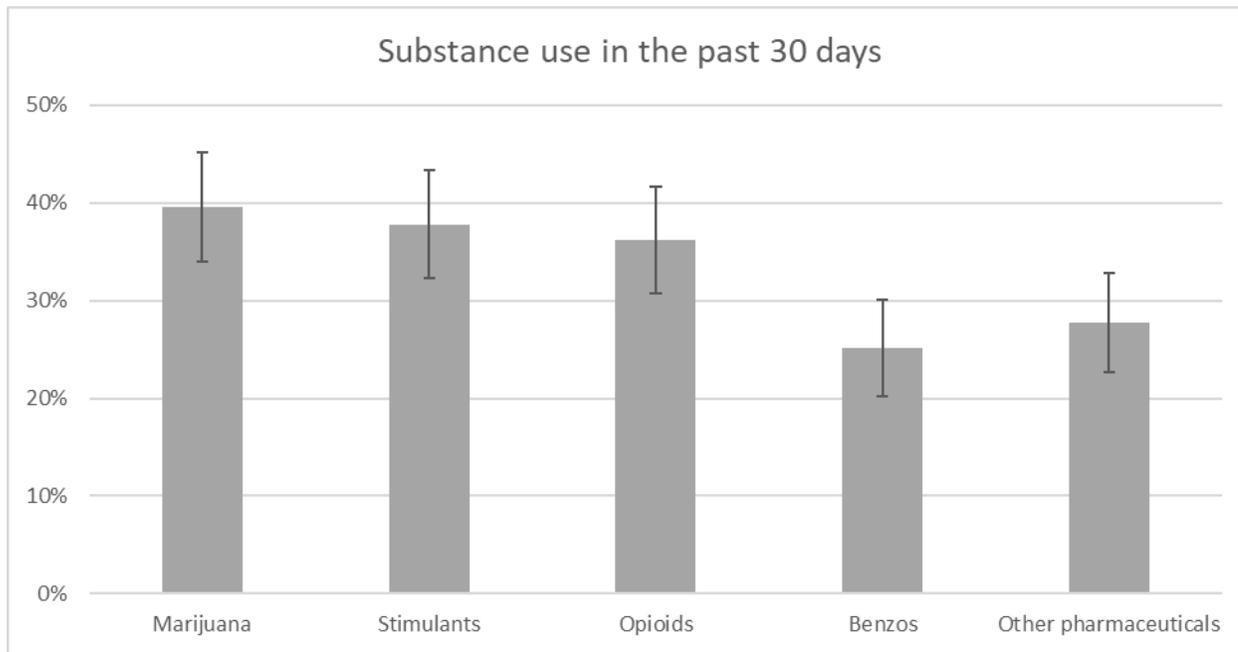


# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Substance use

Of all unhoused adults that reported having used substances in the past 30 days, 36% reported that the substances were prescribed by a doctor. Of all unhoused adults that were prescribed these substances, 30% reported using these not as prescribed.

Of all unhoused adults that reported having used substances in the past 30 days, 36% reported using injection as a method of delivery for the substances.

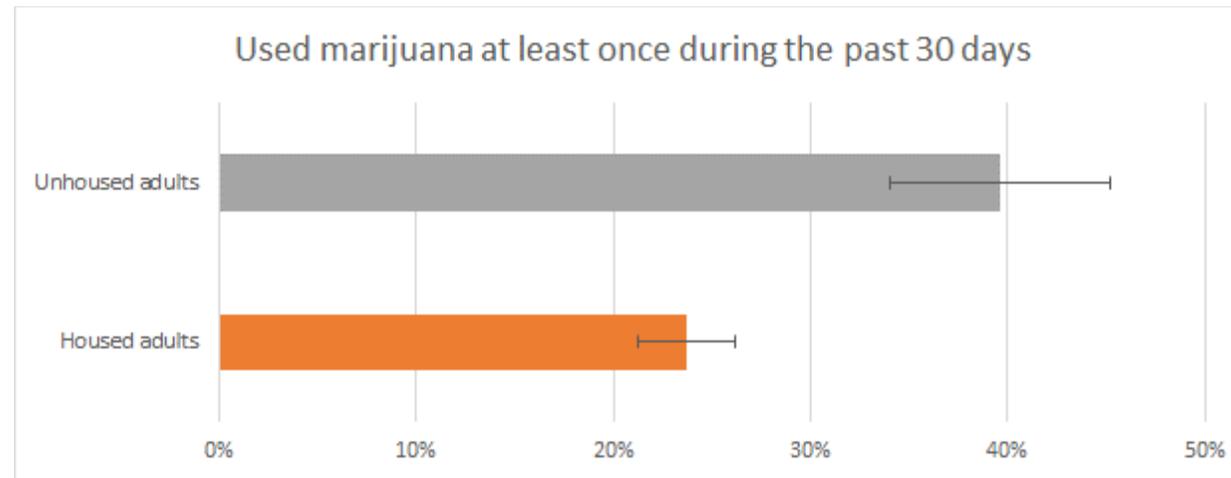
# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Substance use



In 2022, during the past 30 days:

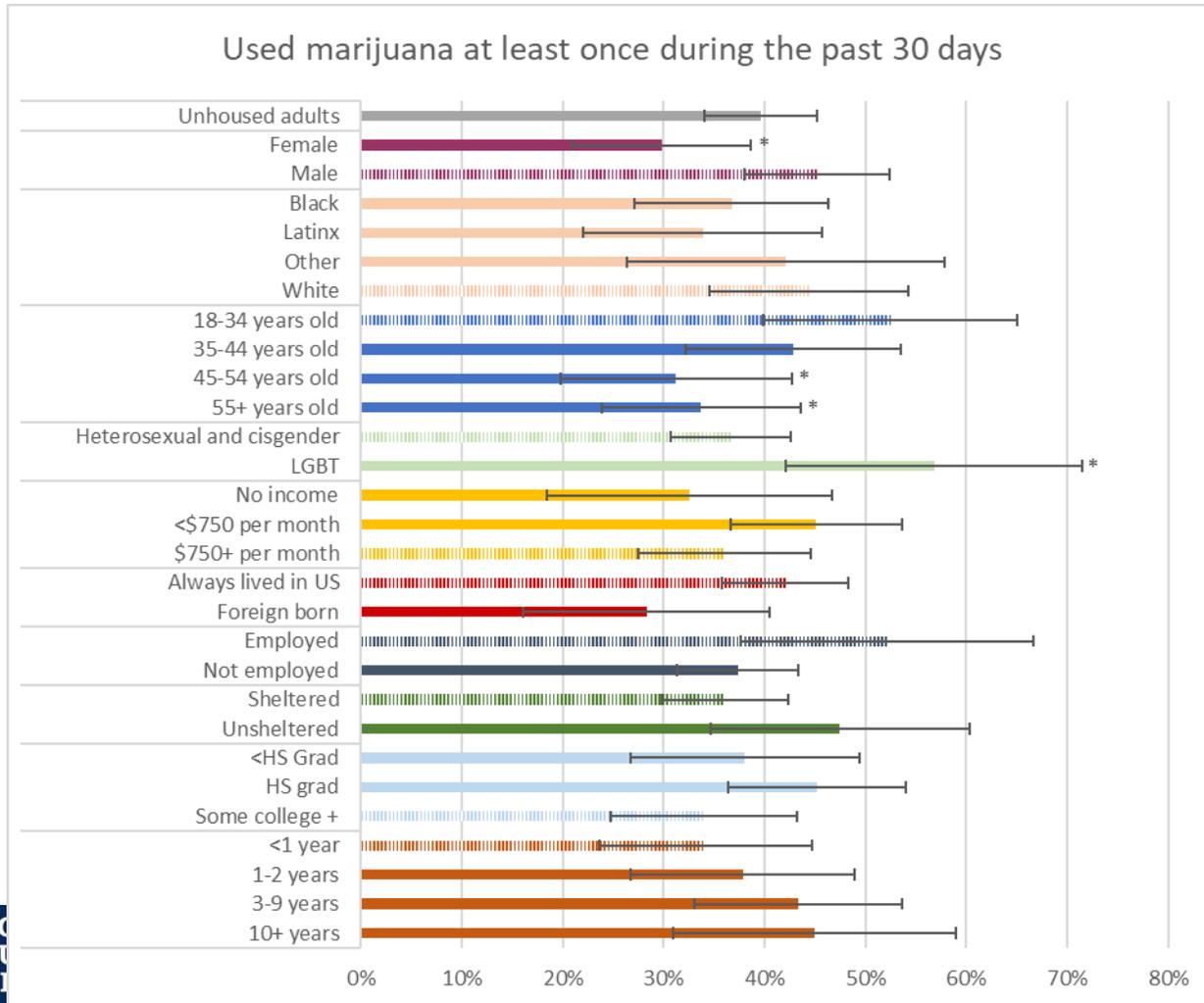
- 40% of unoused adults in Boston reported having used THC (marijuana, weed, grass, K2 or spice) at least once.
- 38% of unoused adults in Boston reporting having used stimulants at least once.
- 36% of unoused adults in Boston reported having used opiates narcotic analgesics or opioids at least once.
- 25% of unoused adults in Boston reported having used Benzos or benzodiazepines at least once.
- 28% of unoused adults in Boston reported having used other pharmaceuticals excluding benzos at least once.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Marijuana



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who used marijuana in the past 30 days (40%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who used marijuana in the past 30 days (24%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Marijuana



In 2022, 40% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having used THC (marijuana, weed, grass, K2 or spice) during the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

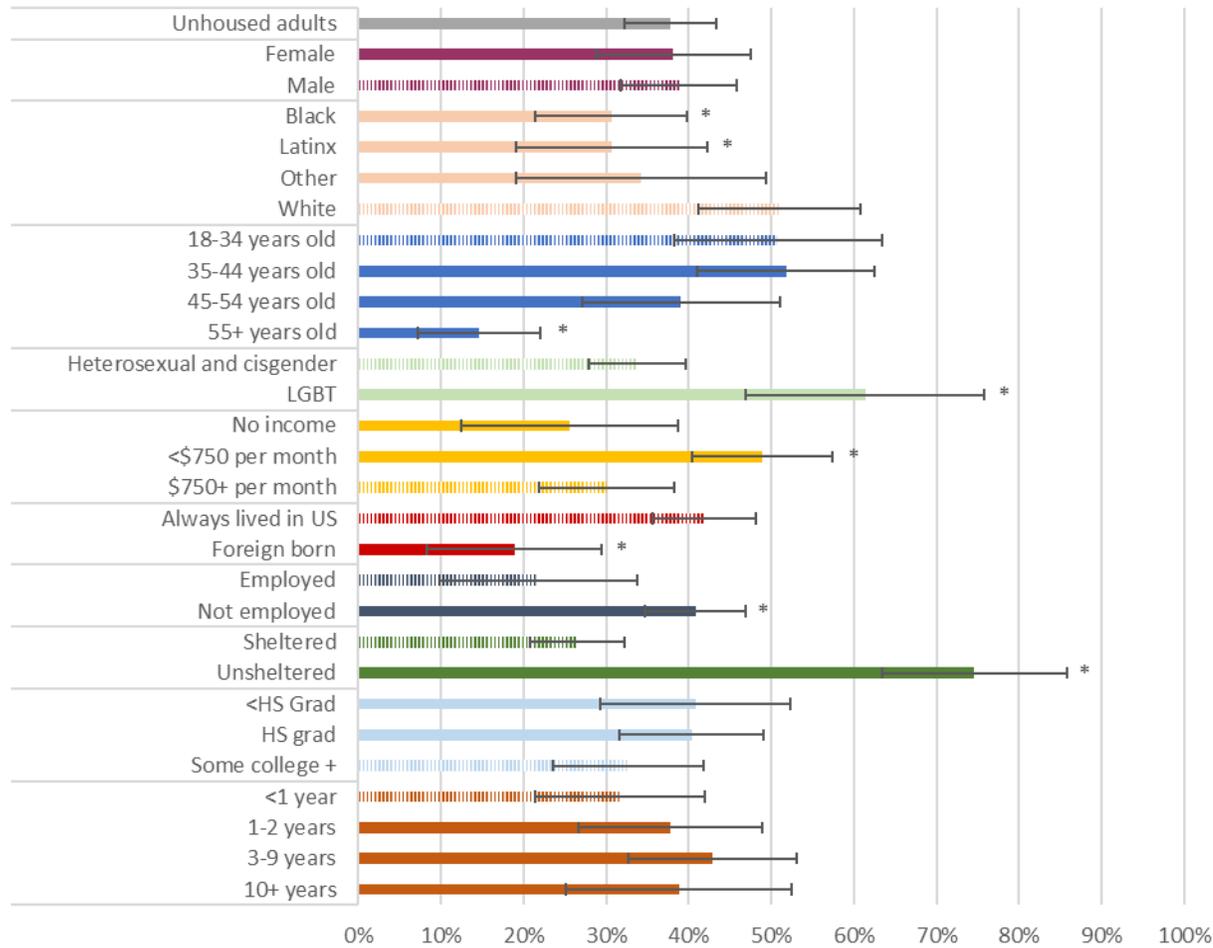
- Adults who identify as LGBT (57%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (37%).

The percentage is lower for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as female (30%) compared to adults identifying as male (45%).
- Adults aged 45-54 years (43%) and 55+ years (34%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (52%).

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Stimulants

Used stimulants at least once during the past 30 days



In 2022, 38% of unsheltered adults in Boston reporting having used stimulants in the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

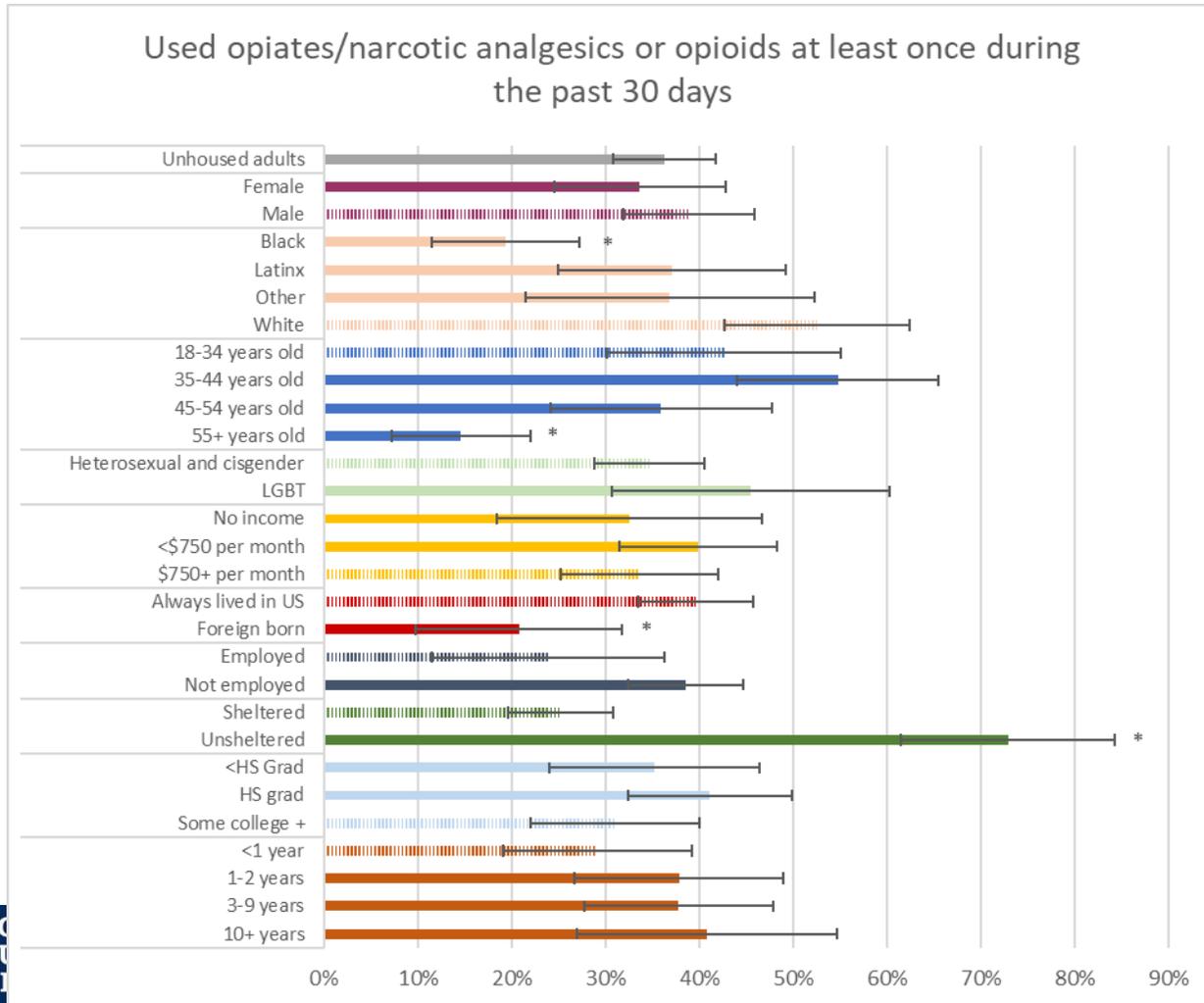
- Adults aged 18-34 years (51%) compared to adults aged 55+ years (15%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (61%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (34%).
- Adults who receive an income of less than \$750 per month (49%) compared with adults who receive an income of \$750 or more per month (30%).
- Adults who are not employed (41%) compared with adults who are employed (22%).
- Adults residing unsheltered (75%) compared with adults living in shelter (27%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (30%) or Latinx (31%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (51%).

Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used stimulants in the past 30 days, 14% reported that it was prescribed by a doctor. Of all unsheltered adults that were prescribed stimulants, 44% reported using stimulants not as prescribed. Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used stimulants in the past 30 days, 38% reported using injection as a method of delivery of the stimulants.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Opioids



In 2022, 36% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having used opiates narcotic analgesics or opioids at least once during the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

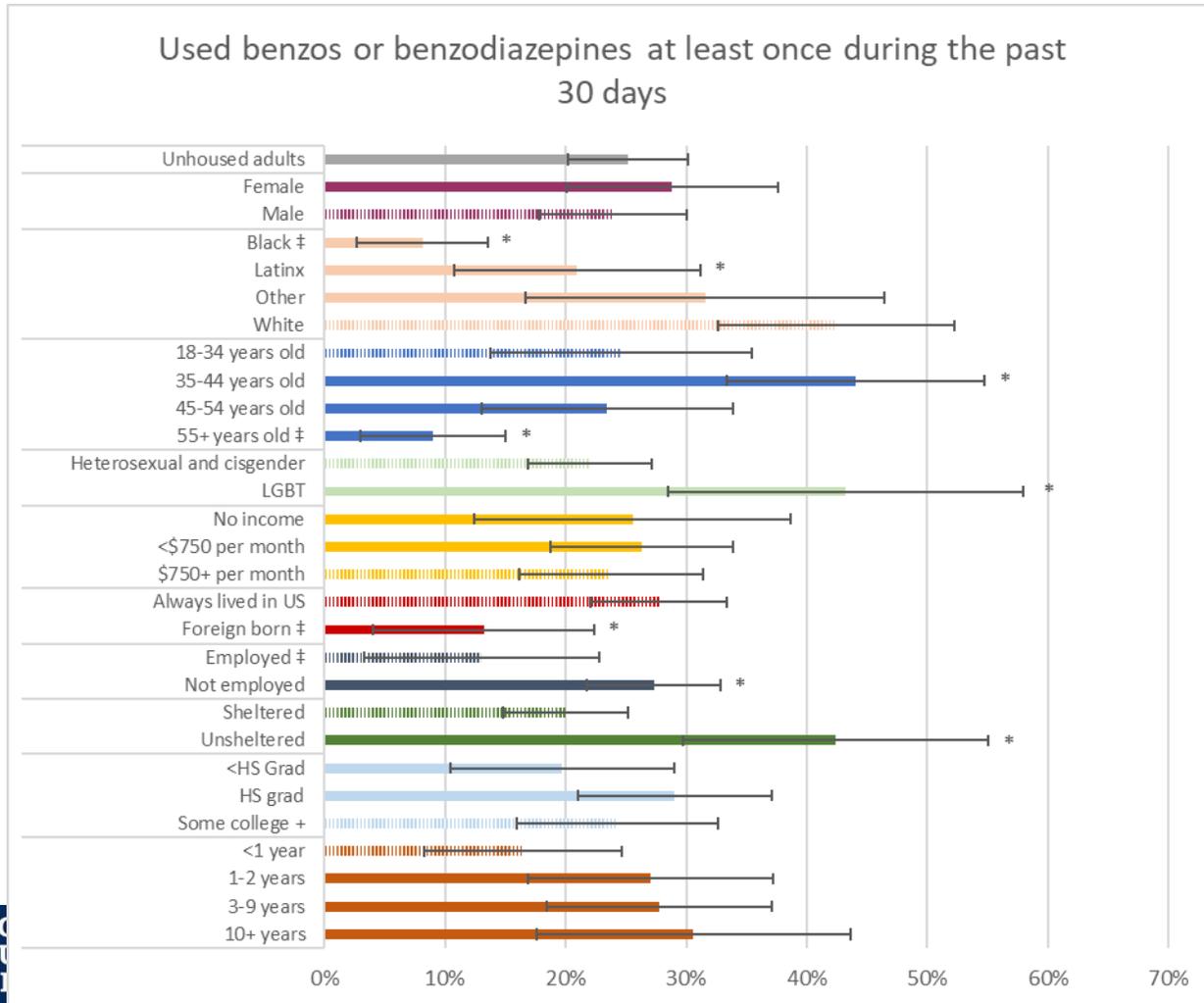
- Adults reside unsheltered (73%) compared with adults living in shelter (25%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (20%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (53%).
- Adults ages 55+ years (15%) compared to adults ages 18-34 years (43%).
- Adults who are foreign born (21%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (40%).

Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used opioids in the past 30 days, 5% reported that it was prescribed by a doctor. Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used opioids in the past 30 days, 57% reported using injection as a method of delivery of the opioids.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Benzos



In 2022, 25% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having used Benzos or benzodiazepines in the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

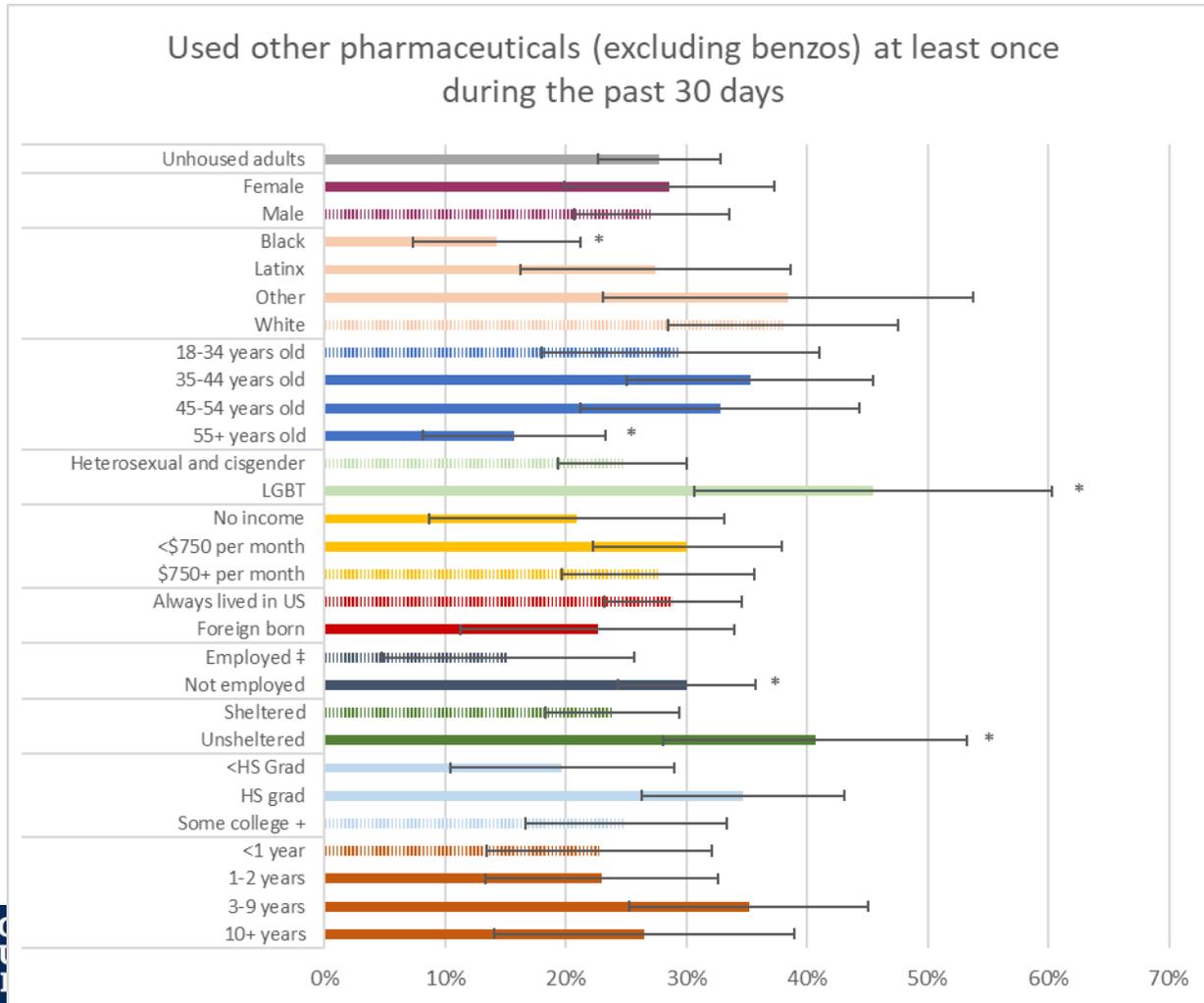
- Adults aged 35-44 years (44%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (25%)
- Adults who identify as LGBT (43%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (22%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (42%) compares with adults living in shelter (20%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Latinx (21%) compared to adults identifying as White non-Latinx (42%).

Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used benzos in the past 30 days, 40% reported that it was prescribed by a doctor. Of all unsheltered adults that were prescribed benzos, 20% reported using benzos not as prescribed. Of all unsheltered adults that reported having used benzos in the past 30 days, 57% reported using injection as a method of delivery of the benzos.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Pharmaceuticals



In 2022, 28% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having used other pharmaceuticals excluding benzos in the past 30 days.

The percentage was higher for the following groups.

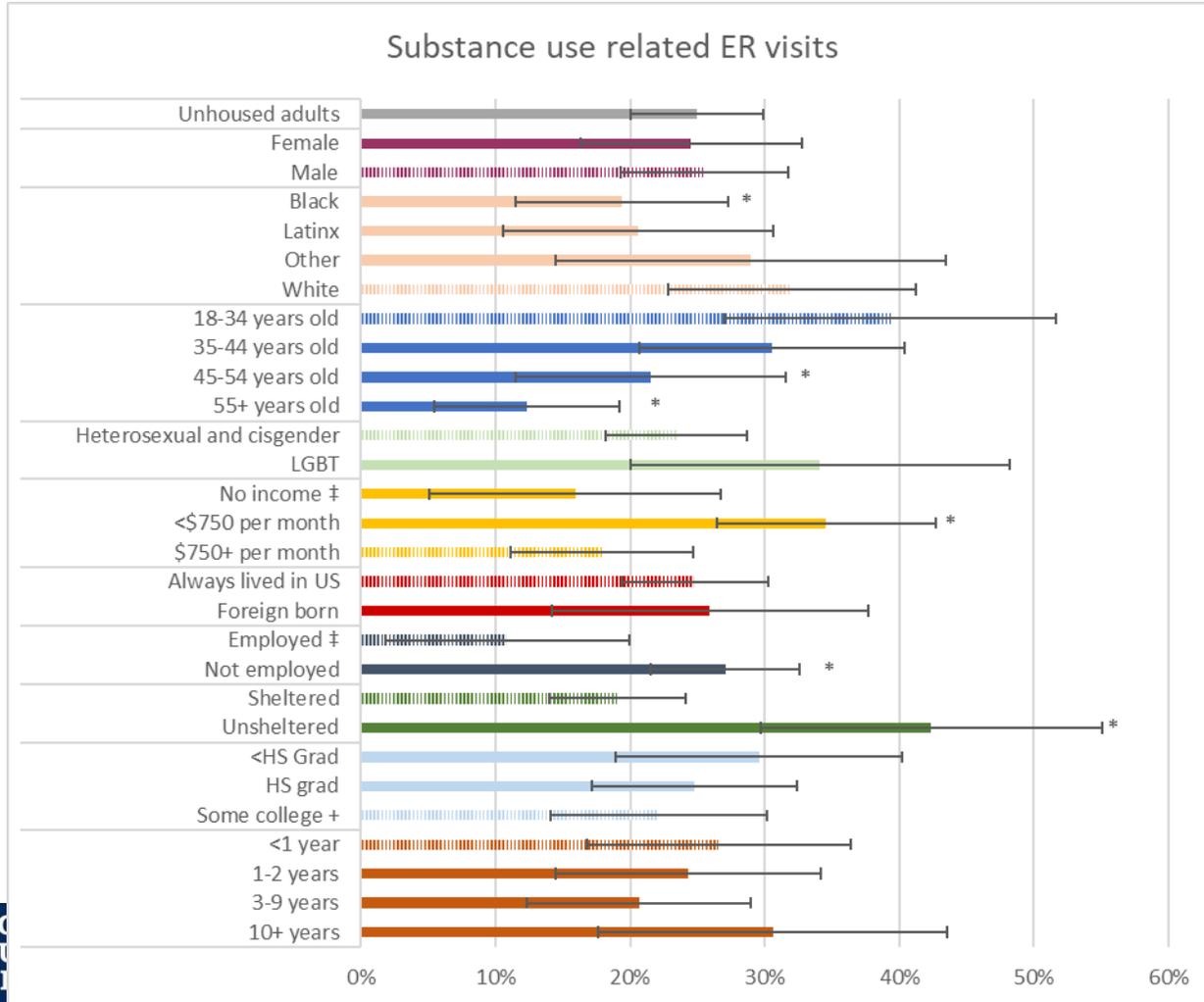
- Adults who identify as LGBT (45%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (25%).
- Adults who are not employed (30%) compared with adults who are employed (15%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (41%) compared with adults who live in shelter (24%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (13%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (38%).
- Adults aged 55+ years (16%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (30%).

Of all unhoused adults that reported having used other pharmaceuticals in the past 30 days, 57% reported that it was prescribed by a doctor. Of all unhoused adults that were prescribed other pharmaceuticals, 27% reported using other pharmaceuticals not as prescribed.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Substance use related ER visits



In 2022, 25% of unhoused adults in Boston reported visiting the ER for an issue related to substance use, not including an opioid overdose, in the past 12 months.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

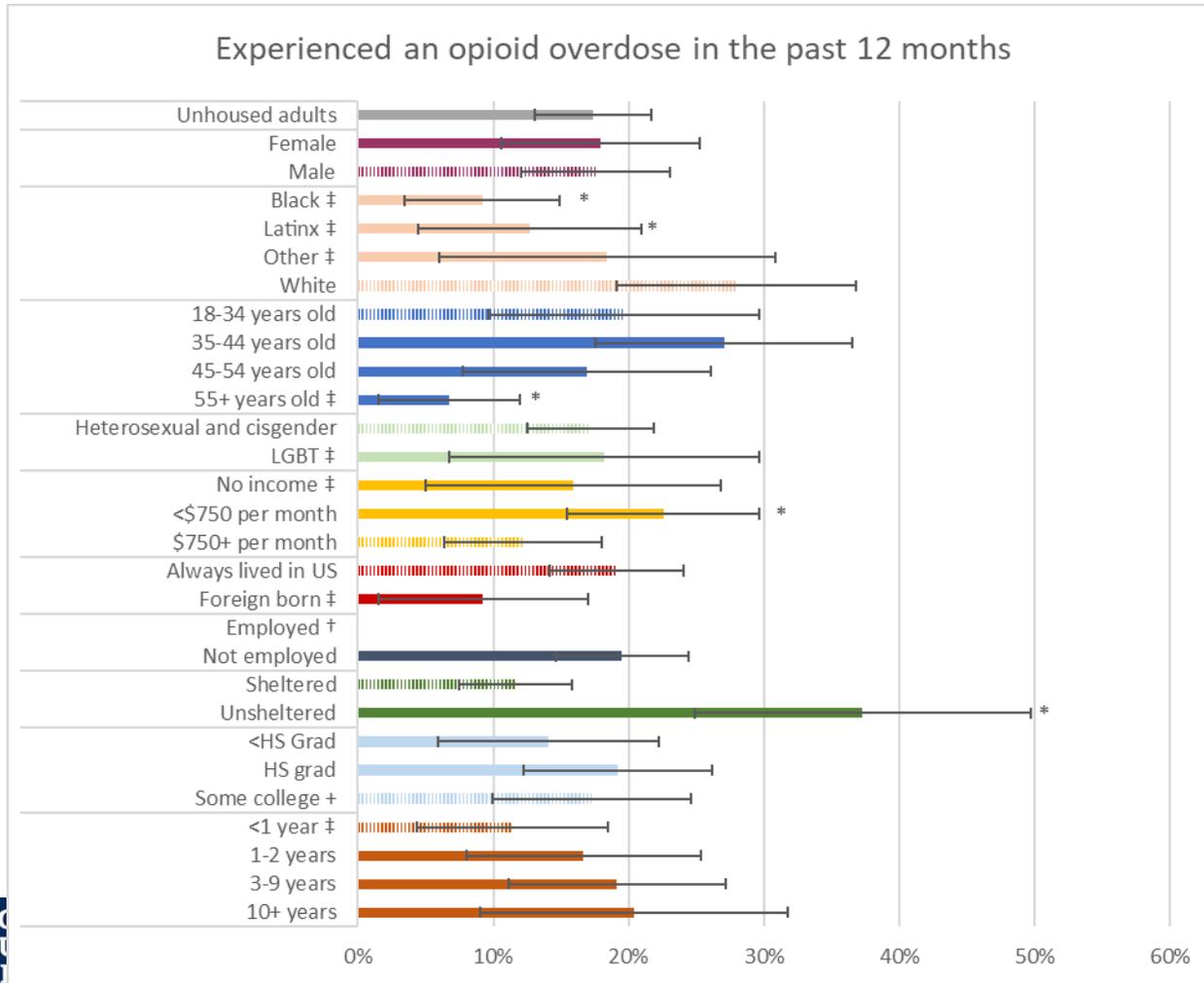
- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (35%) compared with adults who receive an income of \$750 or more per month (18%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (42%) compared with adults who live in shelter (19%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (19%) compared with adults who identify as White non-Latinx (32%).
- Adults ages 45-54 years (22%) and 55+ years (12%) compared with adults ages 18-34 years (39%).

Of those who visited the ER for an issue related to substance use, but not including an opioid overdose, 62% reported it was for “other” reasons. Most common other reasons included withdrawal and mental health related issues due to substances. Beyond “Other”, abscess or an infection (26%) and psychosis (18%) were the most commonly reported reason for visiting the ER.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Opioid overdoses



In 2022, 17% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having experiences an opioid overdose in the past 12 months.

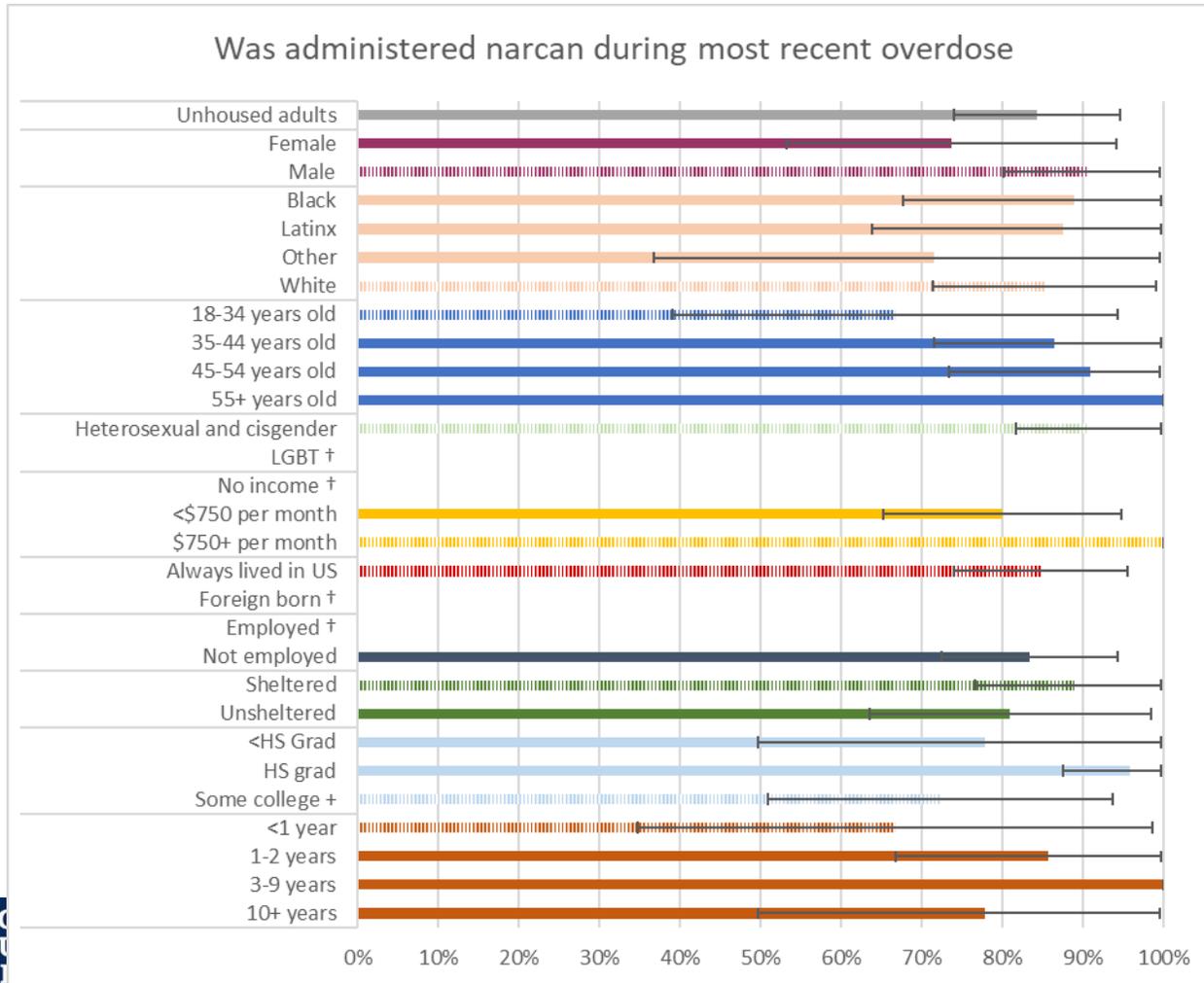
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (23%) compared with adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (12%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (37%) compared with adults who live in shelter (12%).

In the past year, unhoused adults who experienced an opioid overdose reported an average (median) of 4 overdoses.



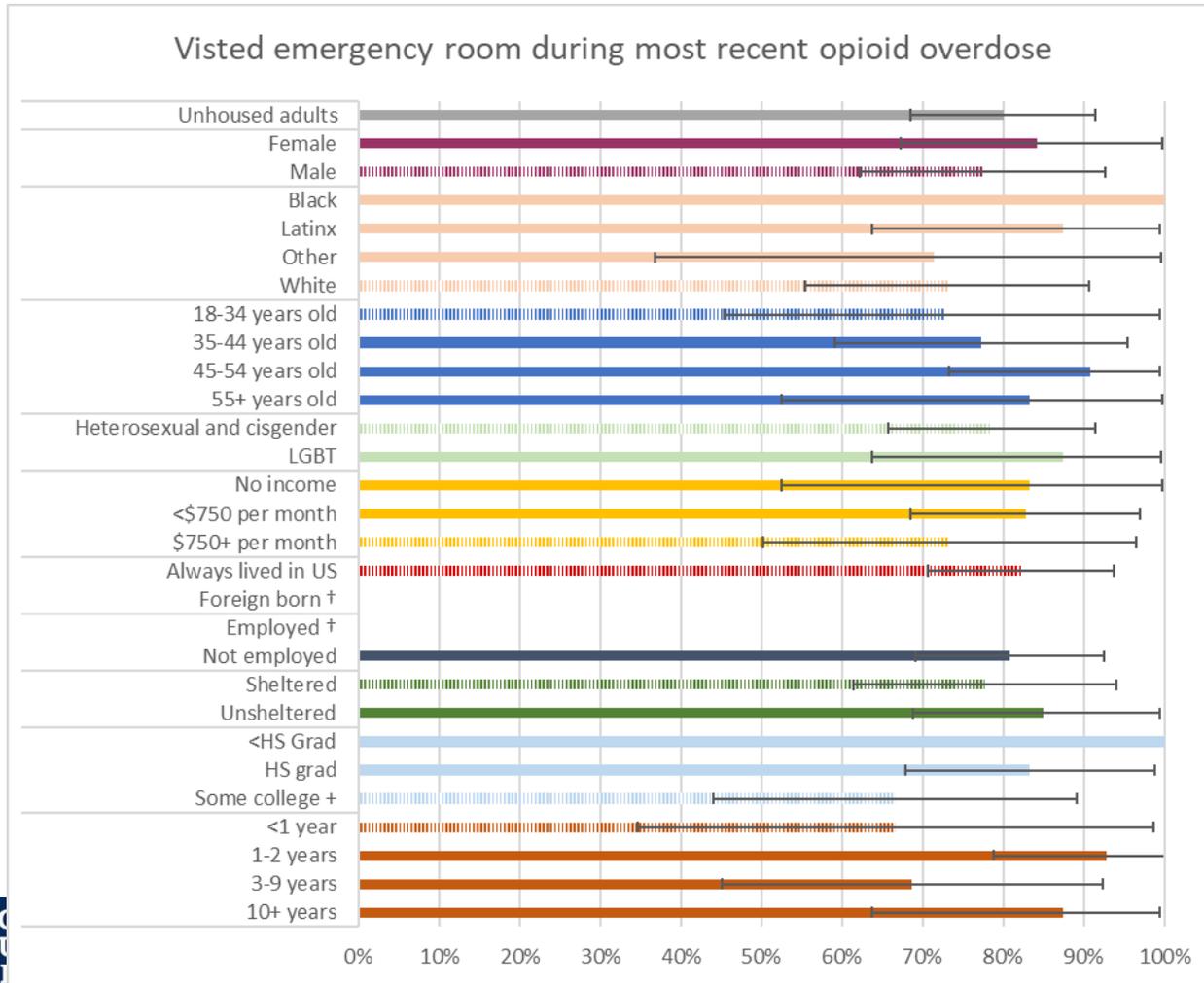
# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Opioid overdoses



In 2022, 84% of unsheltered adults in Boston who have had an overdose in the past 12 months reported being administered Narcan during their most recent overdose.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use – Opioid overdoses



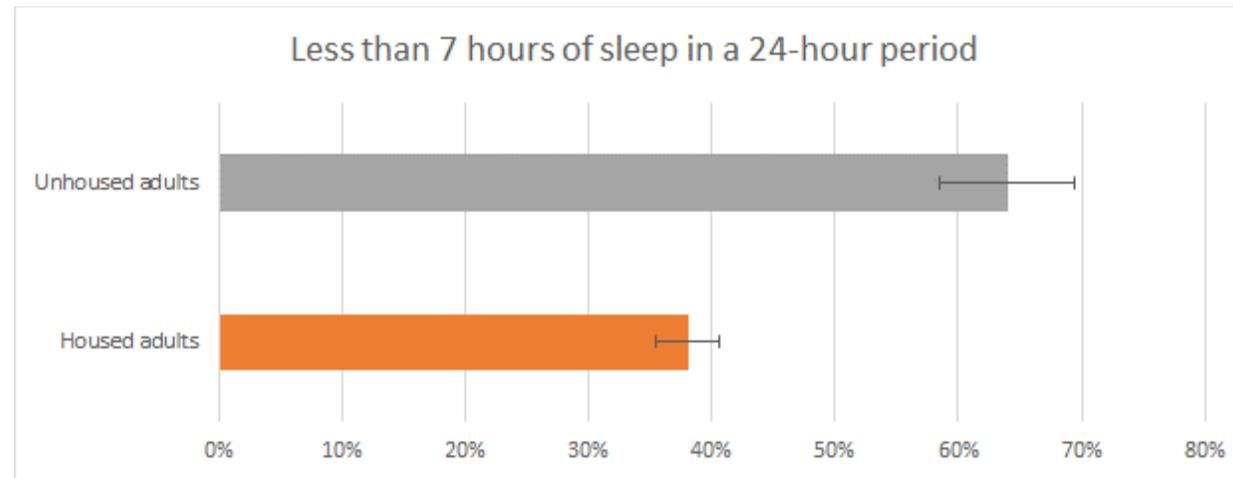
In 2022, 80% of unsheltered adults in Boston who have had an overdose in the past 12 months reported visiting an emergency room during their most recent overdose.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

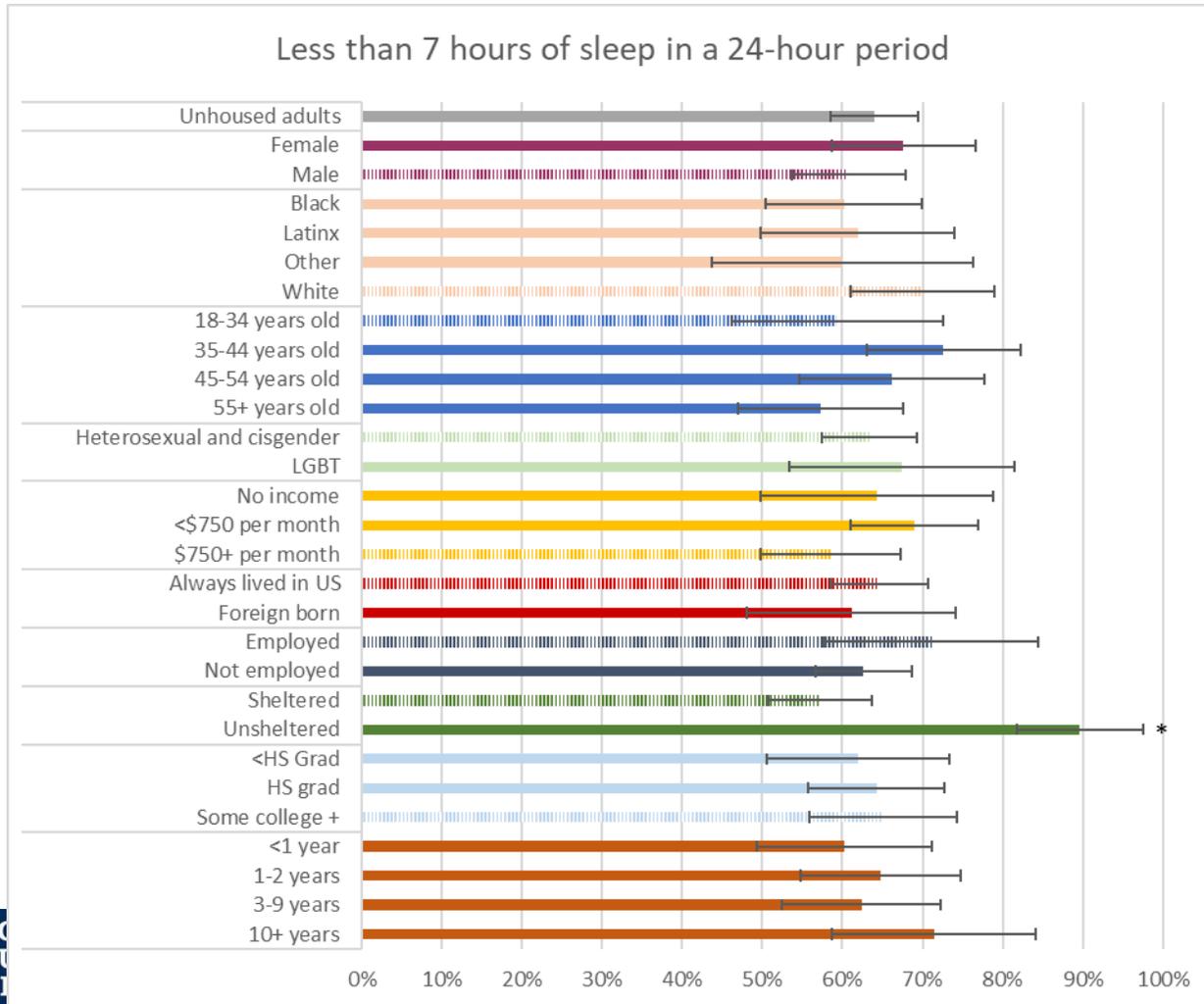
## Sleep

# Sleep – Sleep deprivation



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who had less than 7 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period (64%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who had less than 7 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period (38%).

# Sleep – Sleep deprivation



In 2022, 64% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported on average getting less than 7 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

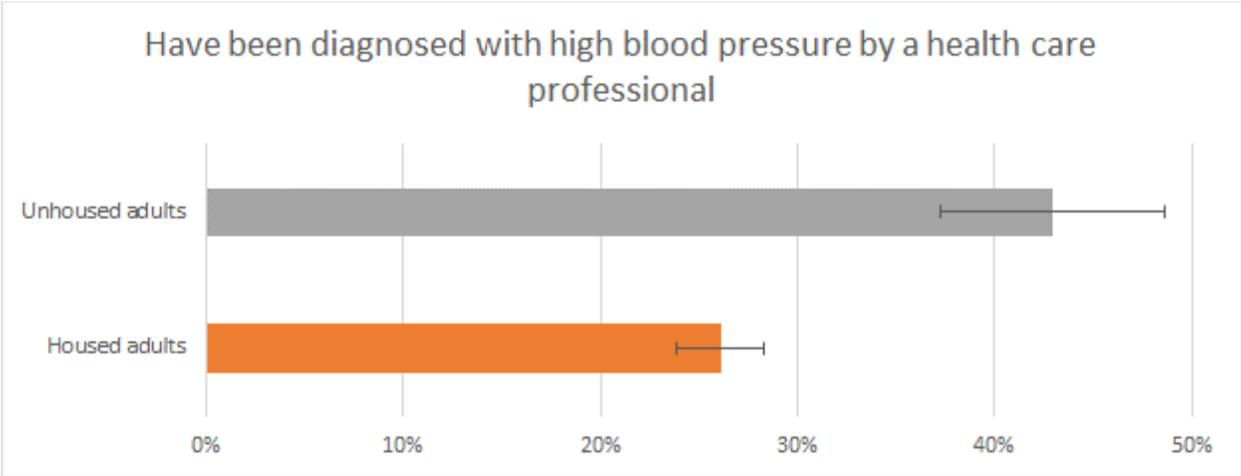
- Adults residing unsheltered (90%) compared with adults living in shelter (57%).



# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

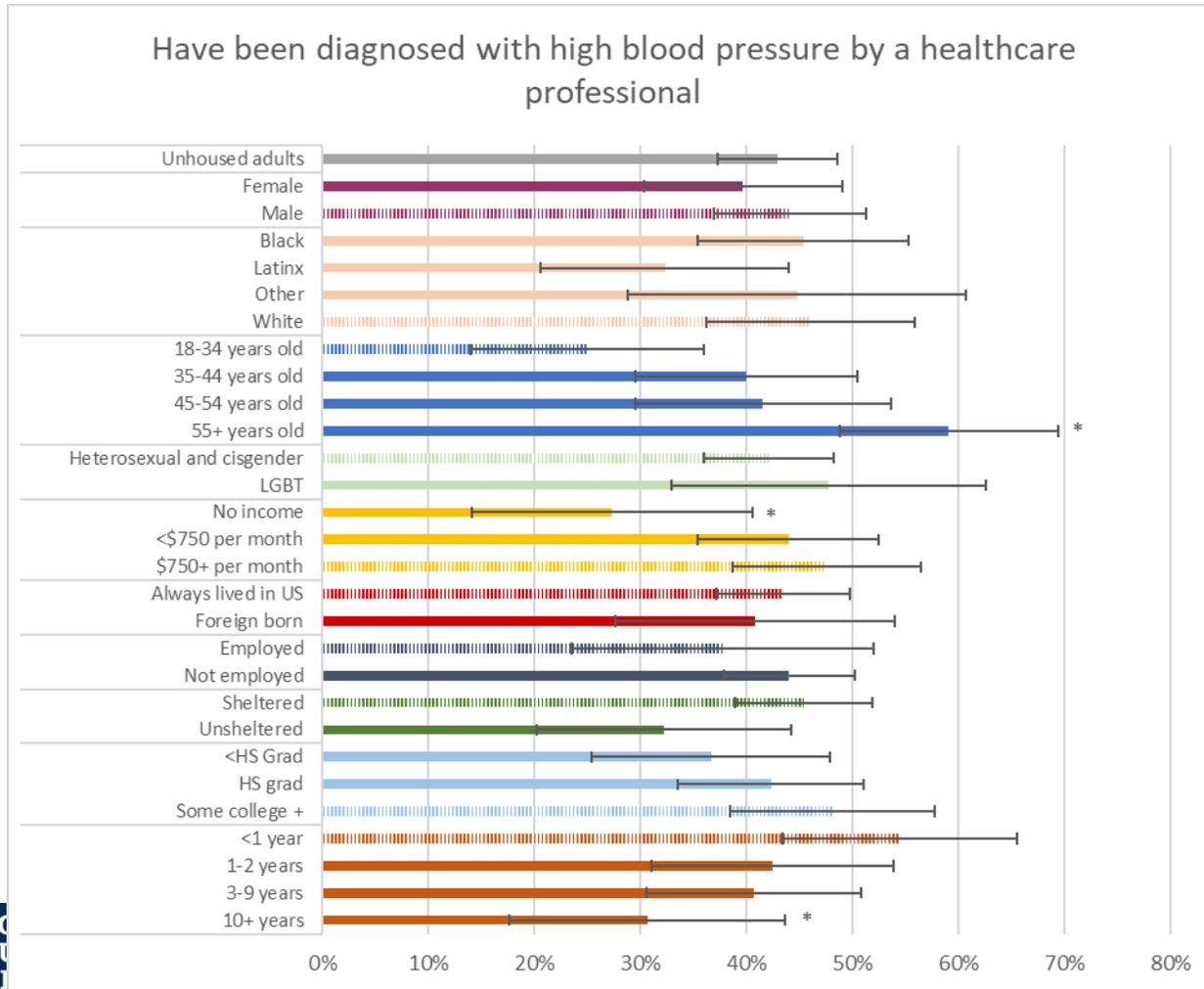
## Chronic Disease

# Chronic Disease – Hypertension



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (43%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (26%).

# Chronic Disease – Hypertension



In 2022, 43% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (59%) compared with adults aged 18-34 years (25%).

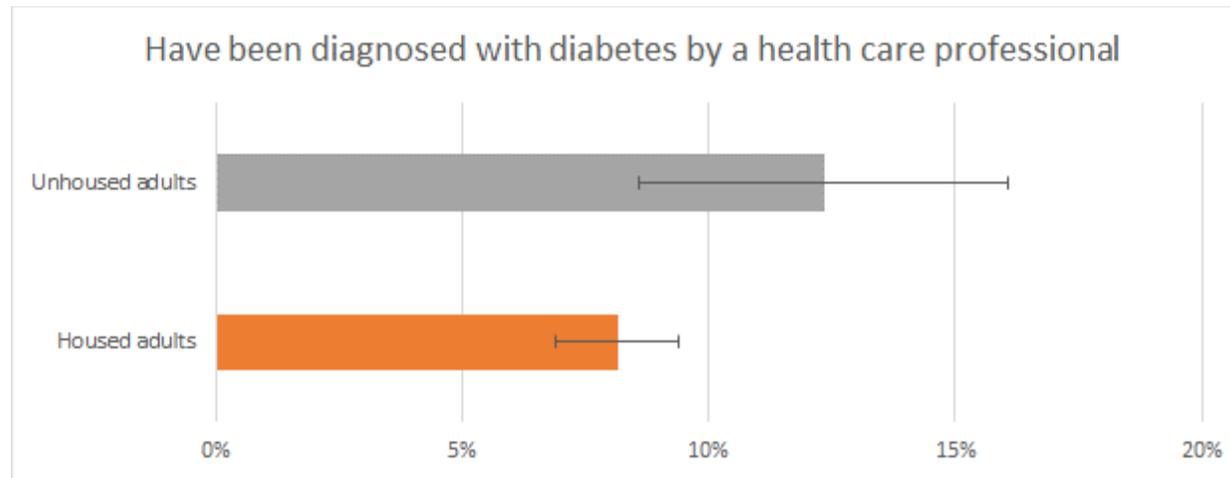
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who have no income (27%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (47%).

- Adults who have been without stable housing for 10+ years (31%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (54%).

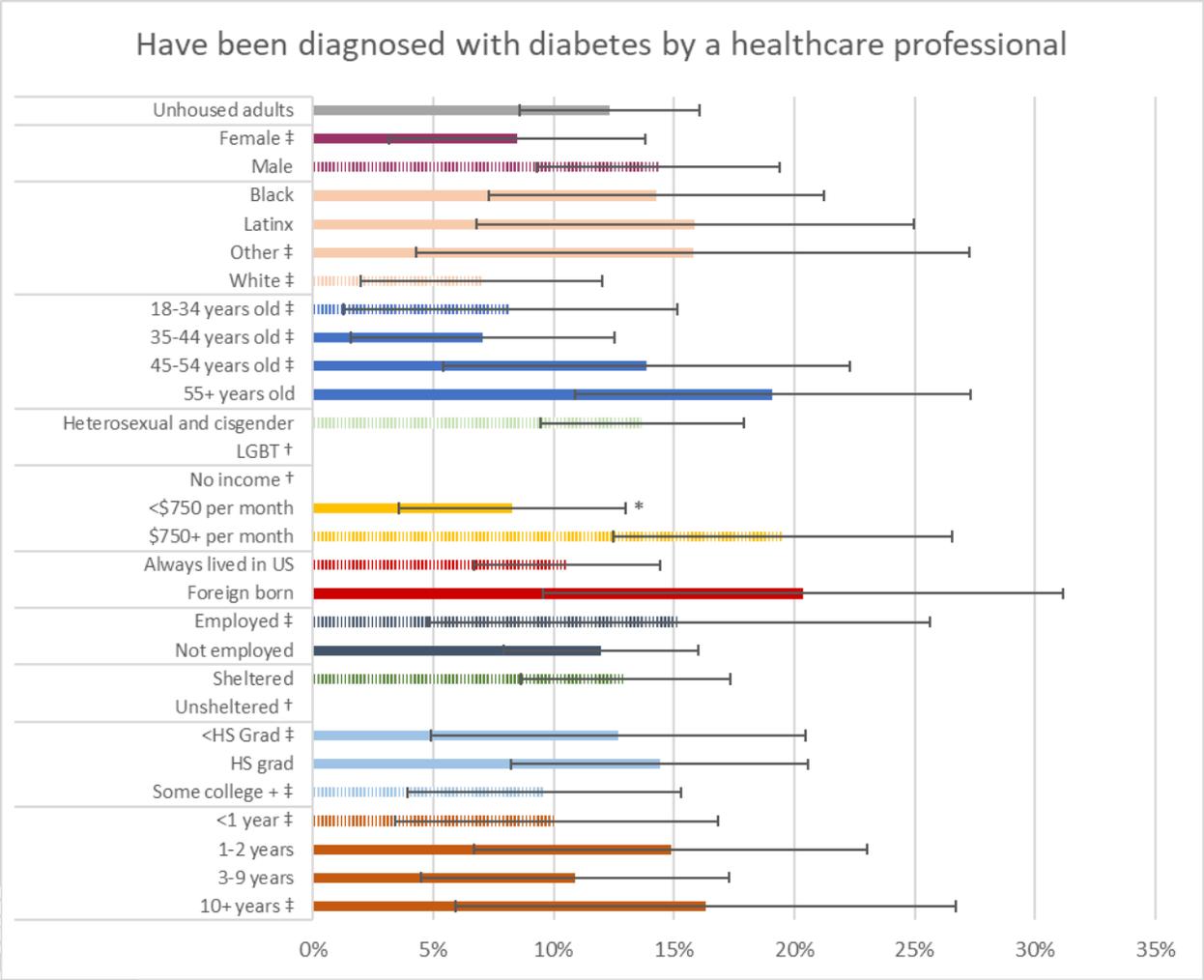
In 2022, 23% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported taking prescription medication for high blood pressure.

# Chronic Disease – Diabetes



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who reported having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they had diabetes (12%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they had diabetes (8%).

# Chronic Disease – Diabetes



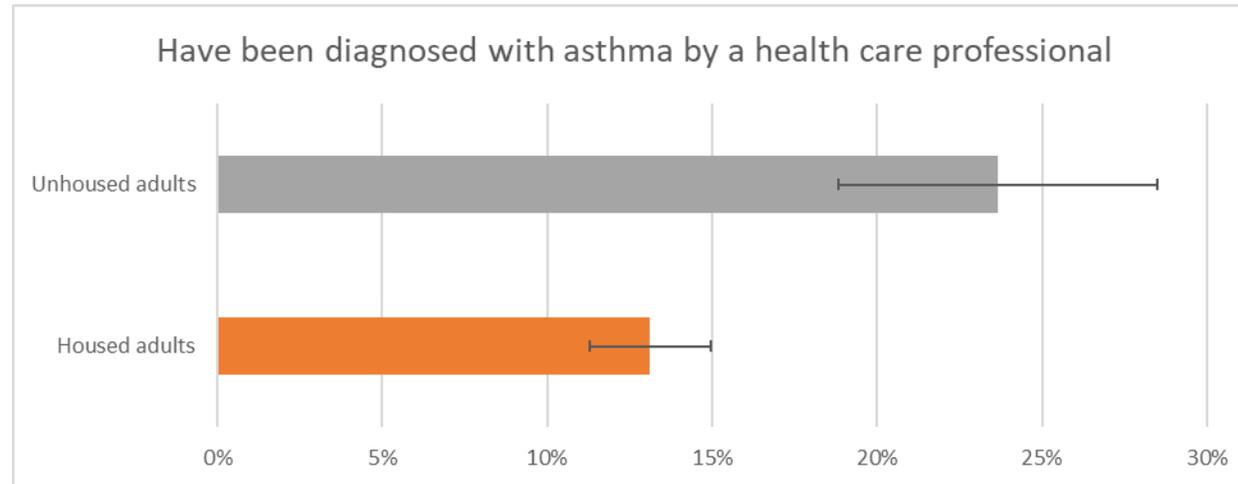
In 2022, 12% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had diabetes.

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (8%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (20%).



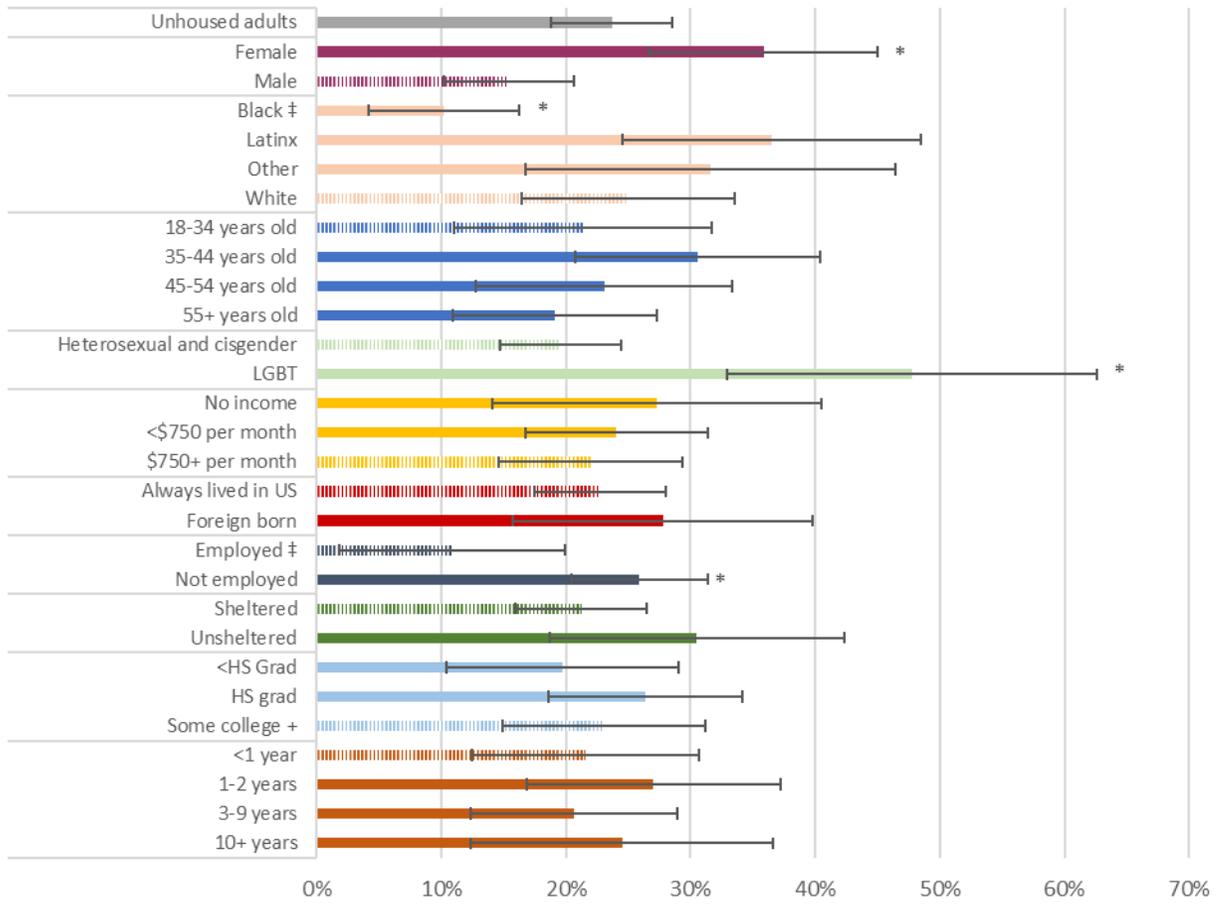
# Chronic Disease – Asthma



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional they had asthma (24%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional they had asthma (13%).

# Chronic Disease – Asthma

Have been diagnosed with asthma by a healthcare professional



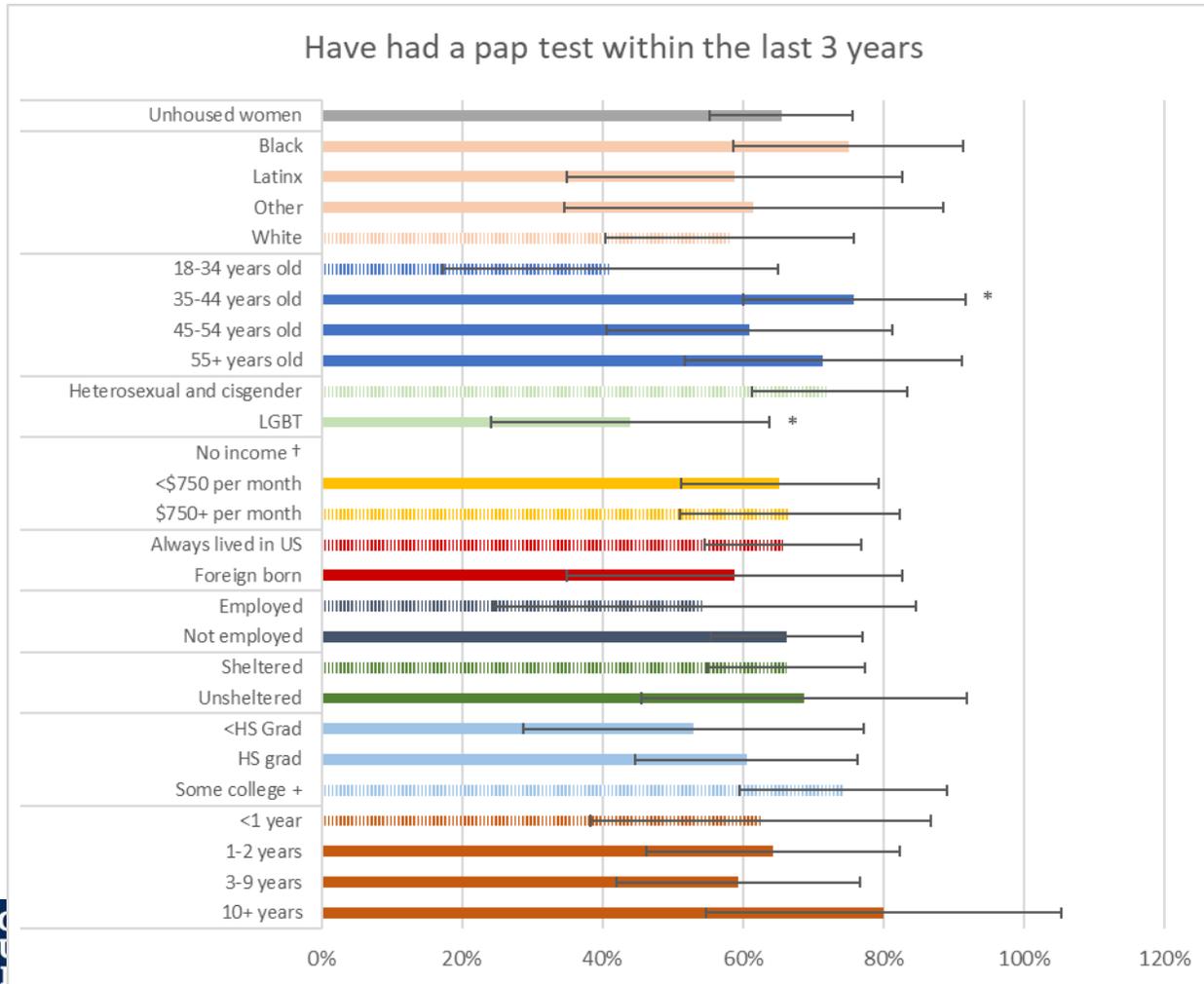
In 2022, 24% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional they had asthma.

The percentage was higher for the following groups

- Adults identifying as female (36%) compared to adults identifying as male (15%).
- Adults identifying as LGBT (48%) compared adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (20%).

In 2022, of all unsheltered adults in Boston that ever had asthma 85% reported still having asthma. Of all unsheltered adults in Boston 20% reported they still have asthma.

# Chronic Disease – Cancer Screening



In 2022, 84% of unhoused women in Boston reported ever having had a pap test.

In 2022, 66% of unhoused women in Boston reported that they had received a pap test within the past 3 years.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Women 35-44 years old (76%) compared to women 18-34 years old (41%).

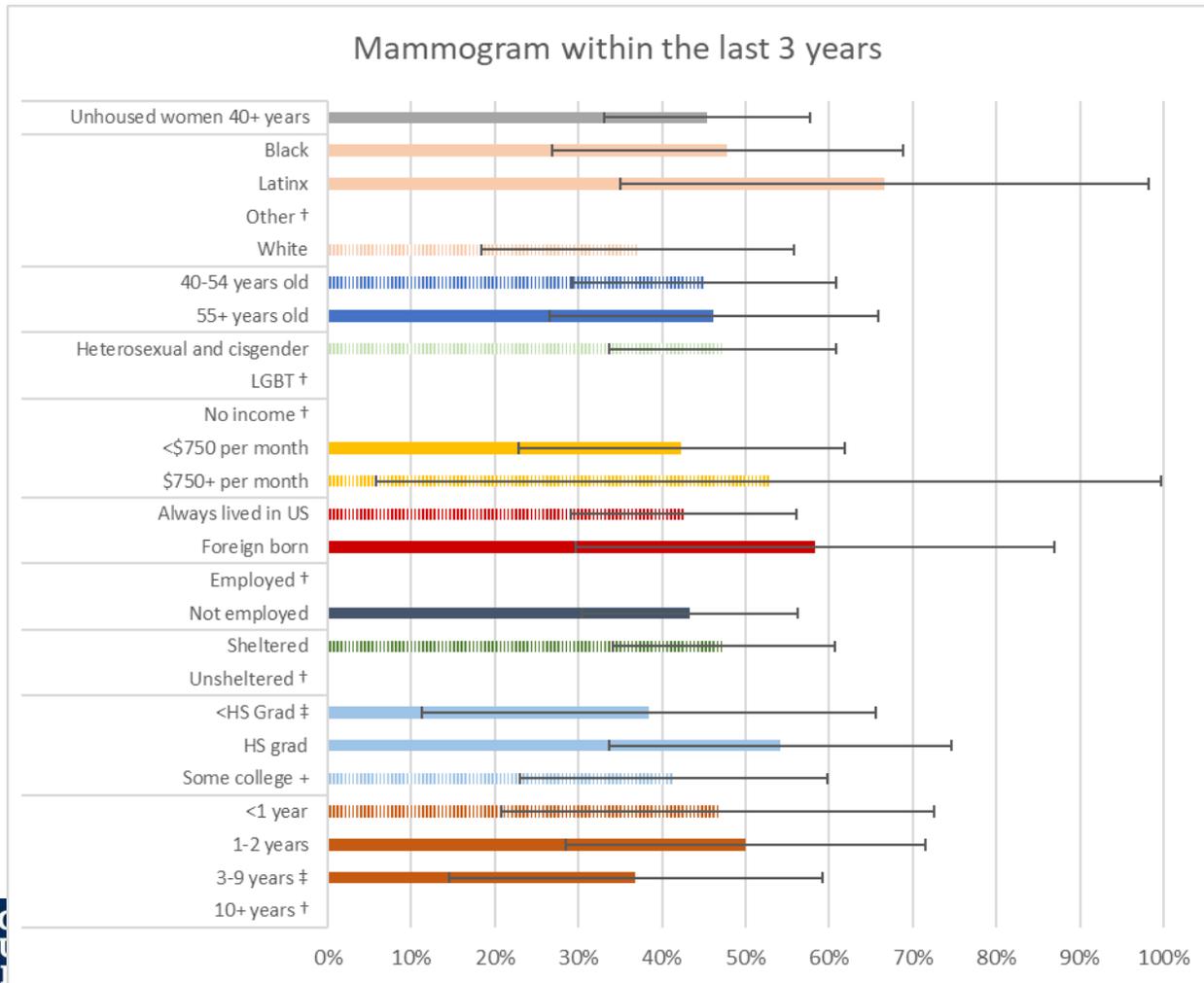
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Women identifying as LGBT (44%) compared to women who identify as heterosexual (72%).

According to the CDC ([2015](#)), in 2020, 77.8% of women in Massachusetts aged 21-65 reported having had a pap test in the past 3 years.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Feb 22, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.

# Chronic Disease – Cancer Screening



In 2022, 71% of unhoused women over 40 in Boston reported ever having had a mammogram.

In 2022, 45% of women experiencing homelessness in Boston over 40 years old reported that they had received a mammogram within the last 3 years. No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

According to the CDC ([2015](#)), in 2020, 77.5% of women in Massachusetts aged 40+ reported having had a mammogram in the past 2 years.

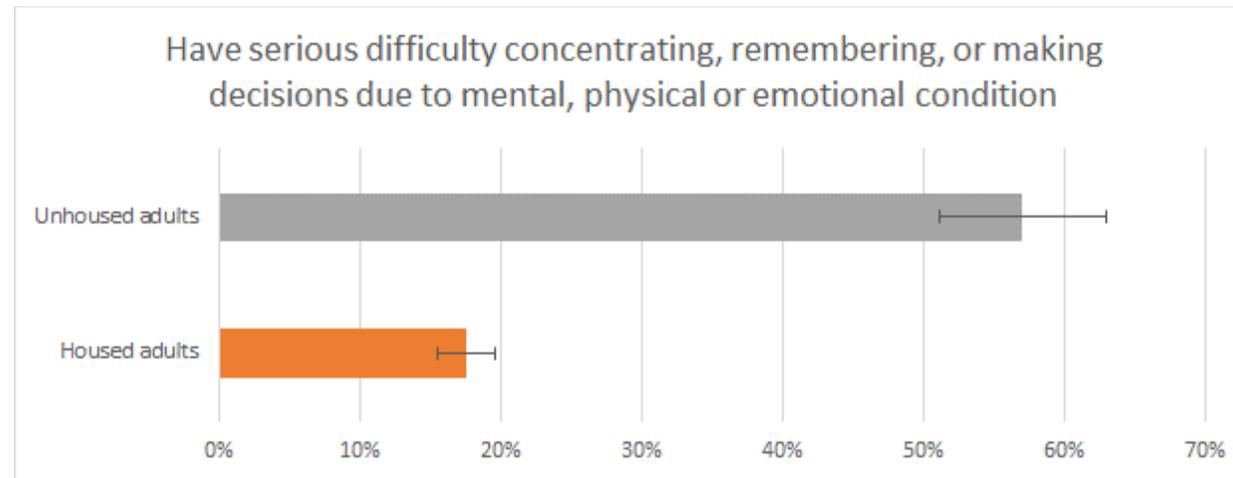
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Feb 22, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.



# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

## Disability

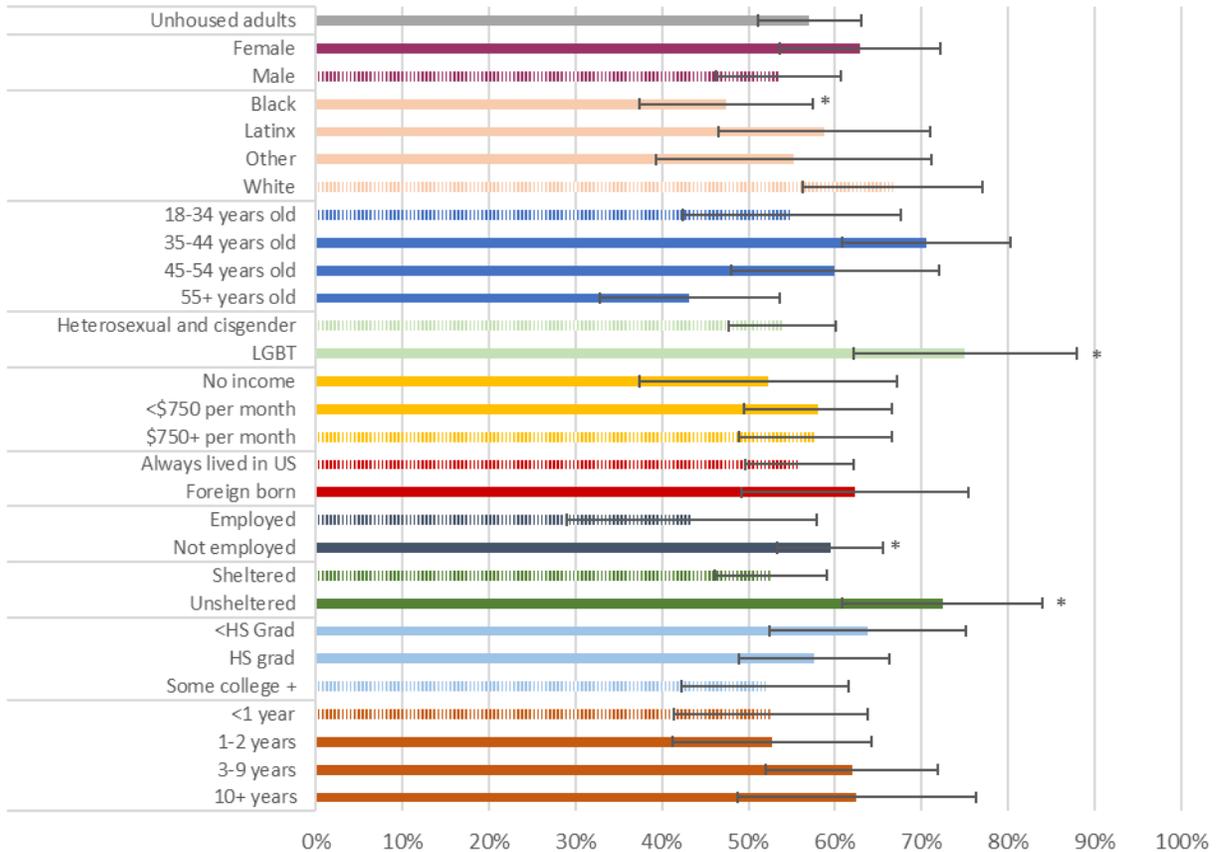
# Disability – Concentration difficulties



The percentage of unhoused adults in Boston who have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental or emotional condition (57%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental or emotional condition (18%).

# Disability – Concentration difficulties

Have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to mental, physical or emotional condition



In 2022, 57% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they have a serious difficulty in concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a mental, physical, or emotional condition.

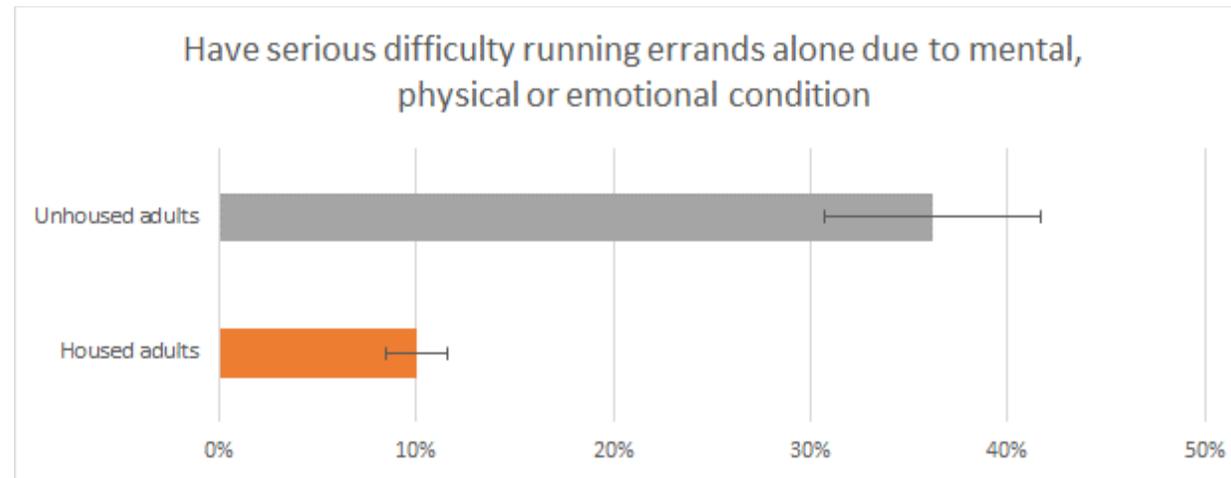
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as LGBT (75%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (54%).
- Adults who do not have employment (59%) compared to adults who have employment (43%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (72%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (53%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

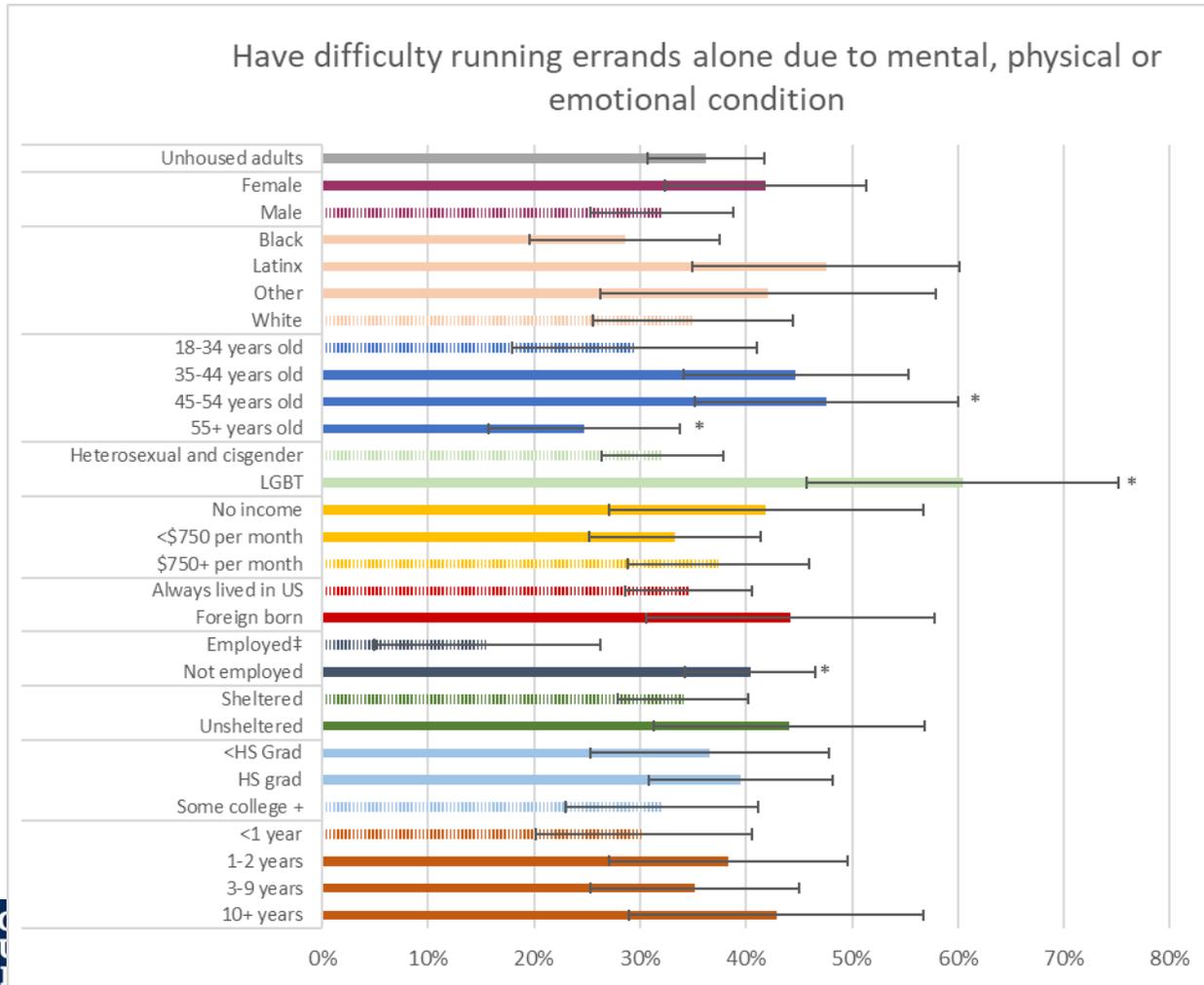
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (47%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (67%).

# Disability – Difficulties running errands



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who have serious difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, due to a physical, mental or emotional condition (36%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have serious difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, due to a physical, mental or emotional condition (10%).

# Disability – Difficulties running errands



In 2022, 57% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they have a difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping, due to a mental, physical, or emotional condition.

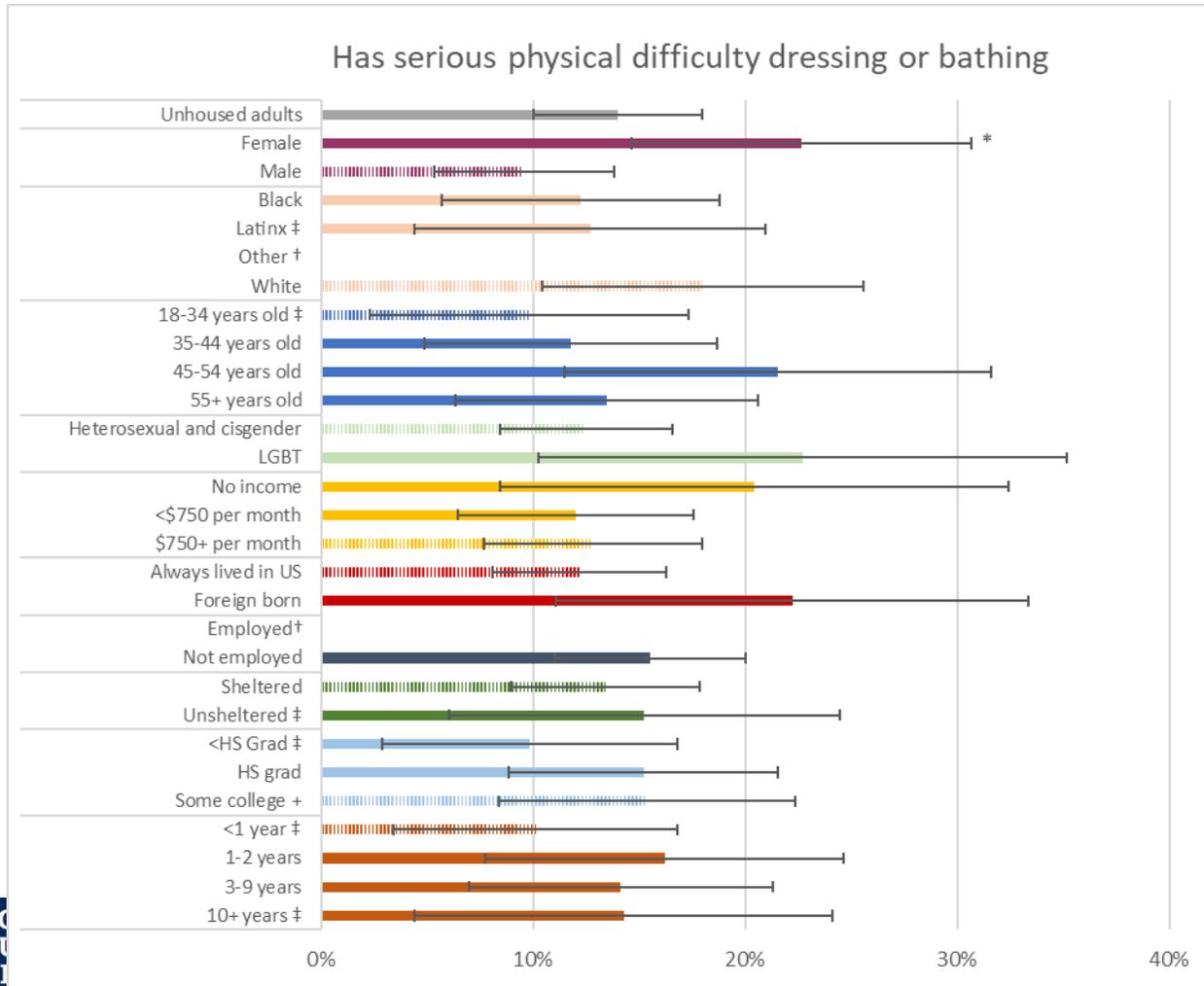
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 45-54 years (48%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (30%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (60%) compared to adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (32%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (25%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (30%).

# Disability – Difficulties dressing or bathing

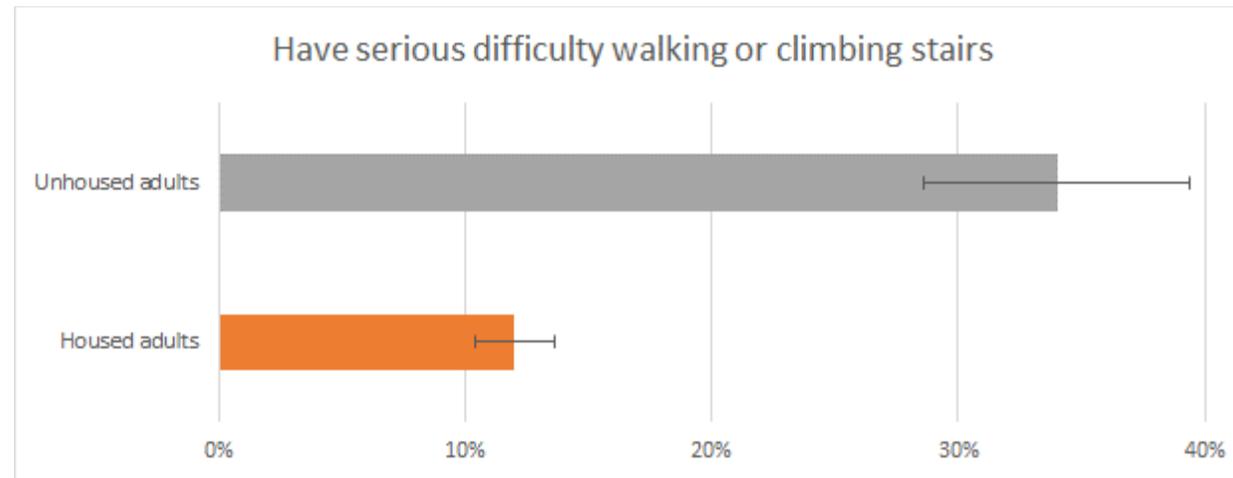


In 2022, 14% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they have a serious (physical) difficulty dressing or bathing.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

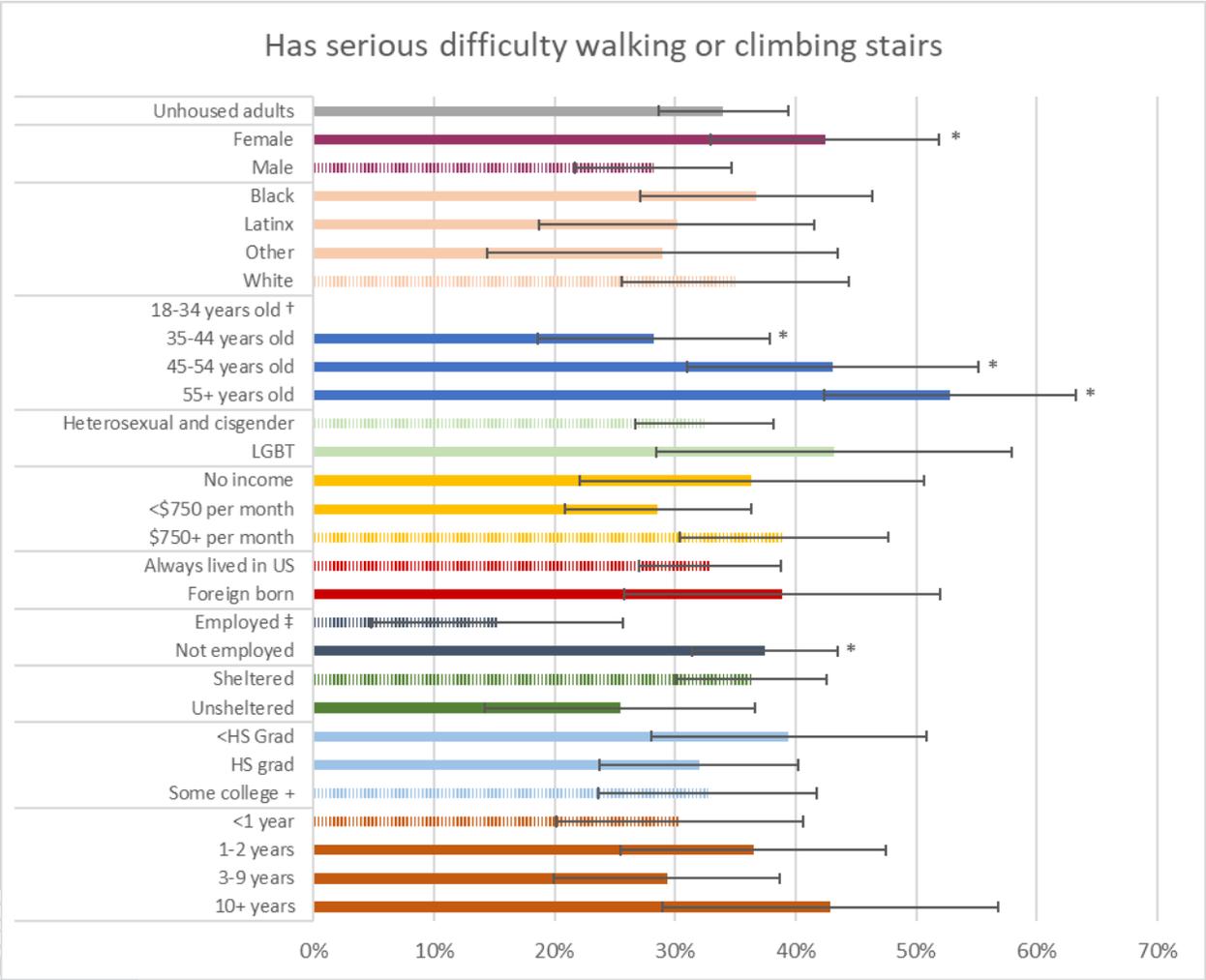
- Adults who identify as female (23%) compared to adults who identify as male (10%).

# Disability – Difficulties walking or climbing stairs



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (34%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (12%).

# Disability – Difficulties walking or climbing stairs



In 2022, 34% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as female (42%) compared to adults identifying as male (28%).

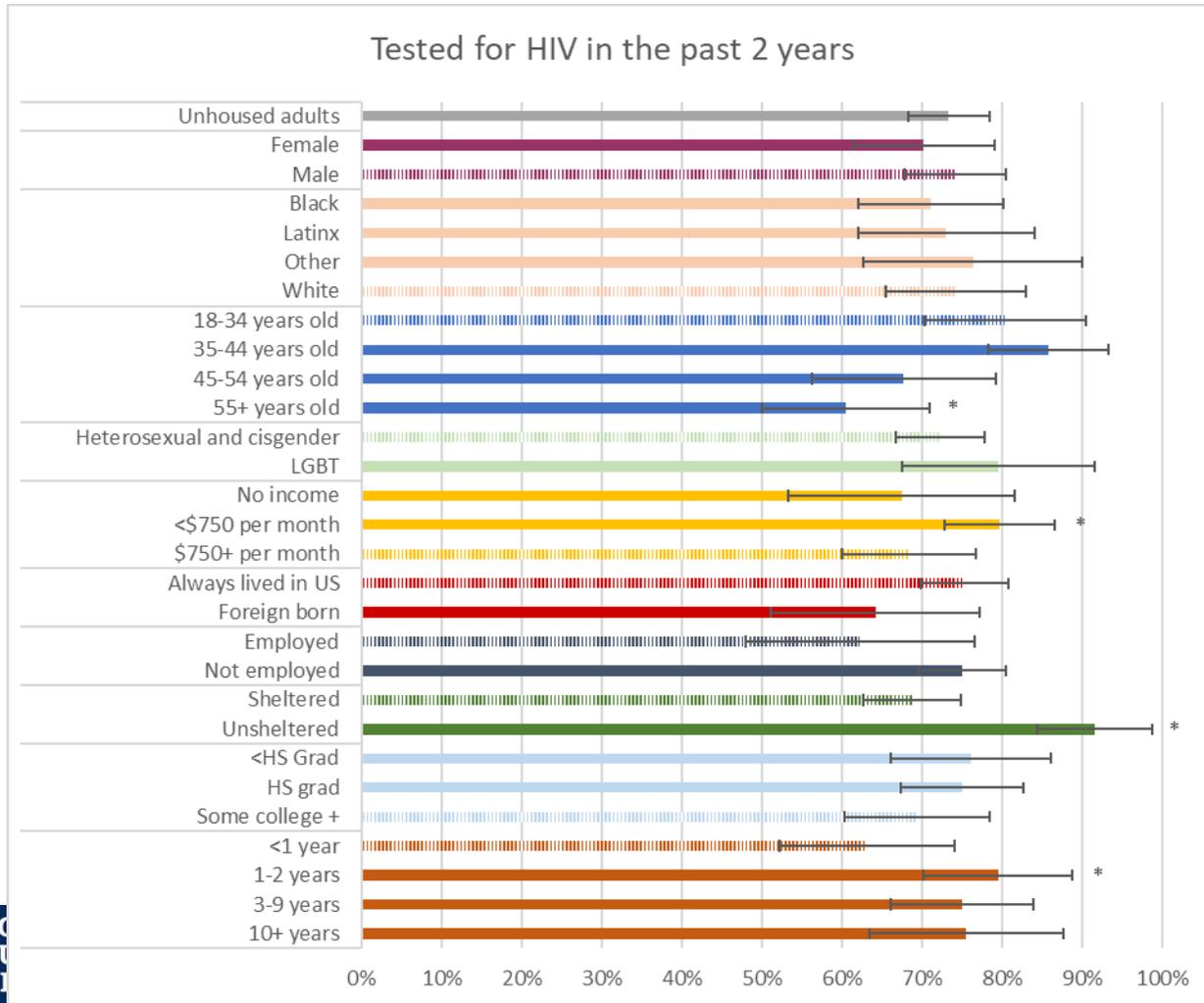


# Health Status and Health Behavior Indicators

Preventative Health Care and Health Care Access



# Preventative Health Care – HIV testing



In 2022, 9% of all unhoused adults in Boston have never been tested for HIV.

In 2022, 81% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having been tested for HIV in the past 2 years.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have an income of less than \$750 per month (86%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (75%).
- Adults who reside unsheltered (96%) compared to adults who reside in shelter (76%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

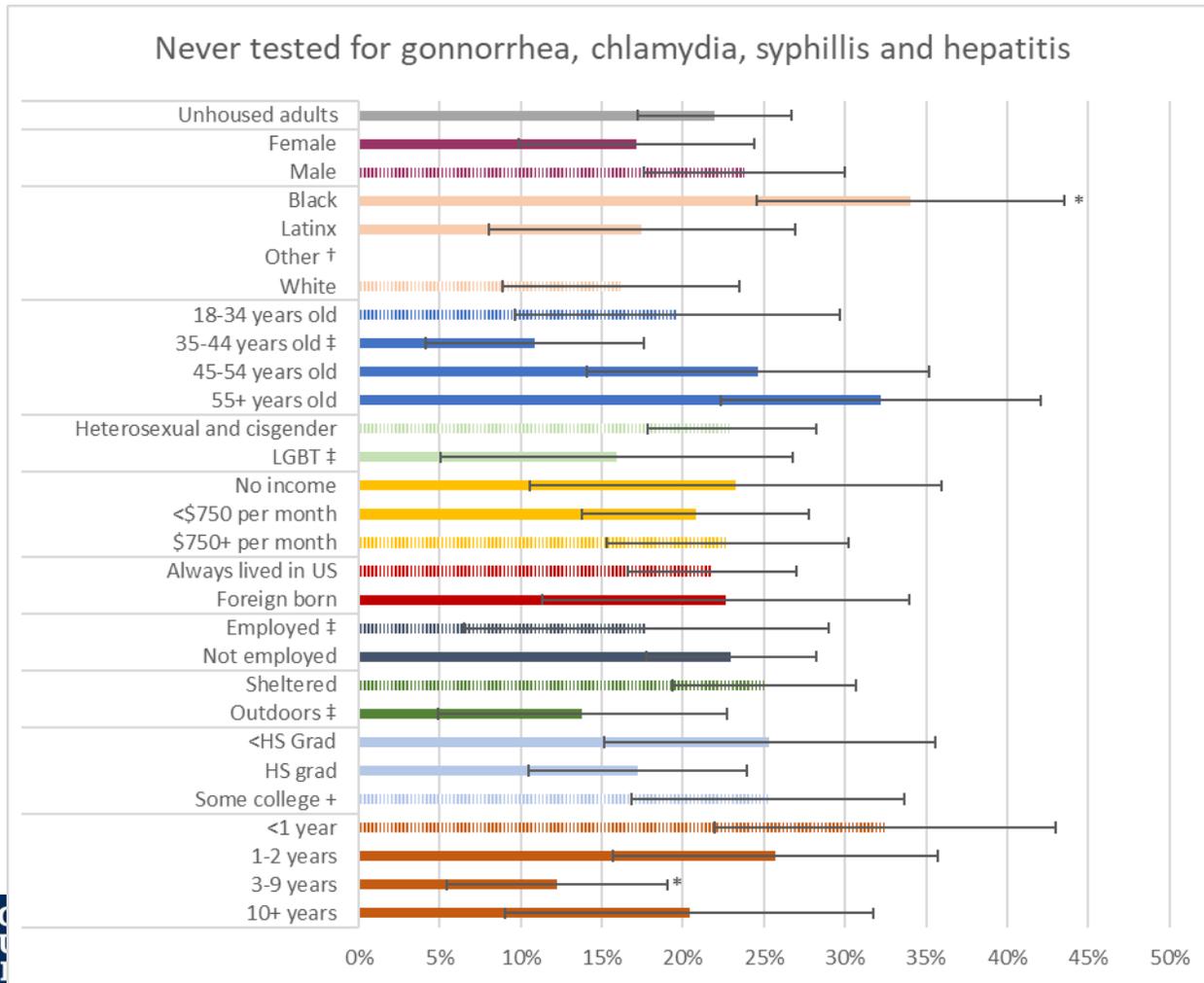
- Adults aged 45-54 years (73%) and 55+ years (69%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (94%).

According to the CDC (2015), in 2021, 65.3% of Massachusetts residents reported having never been tested for HIV.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Feb 22, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.



# Preventative Health Care – STI testing



In 2022, 22% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having never been tested for gonorrhea, chlamydia, syphilis and hepatitis.

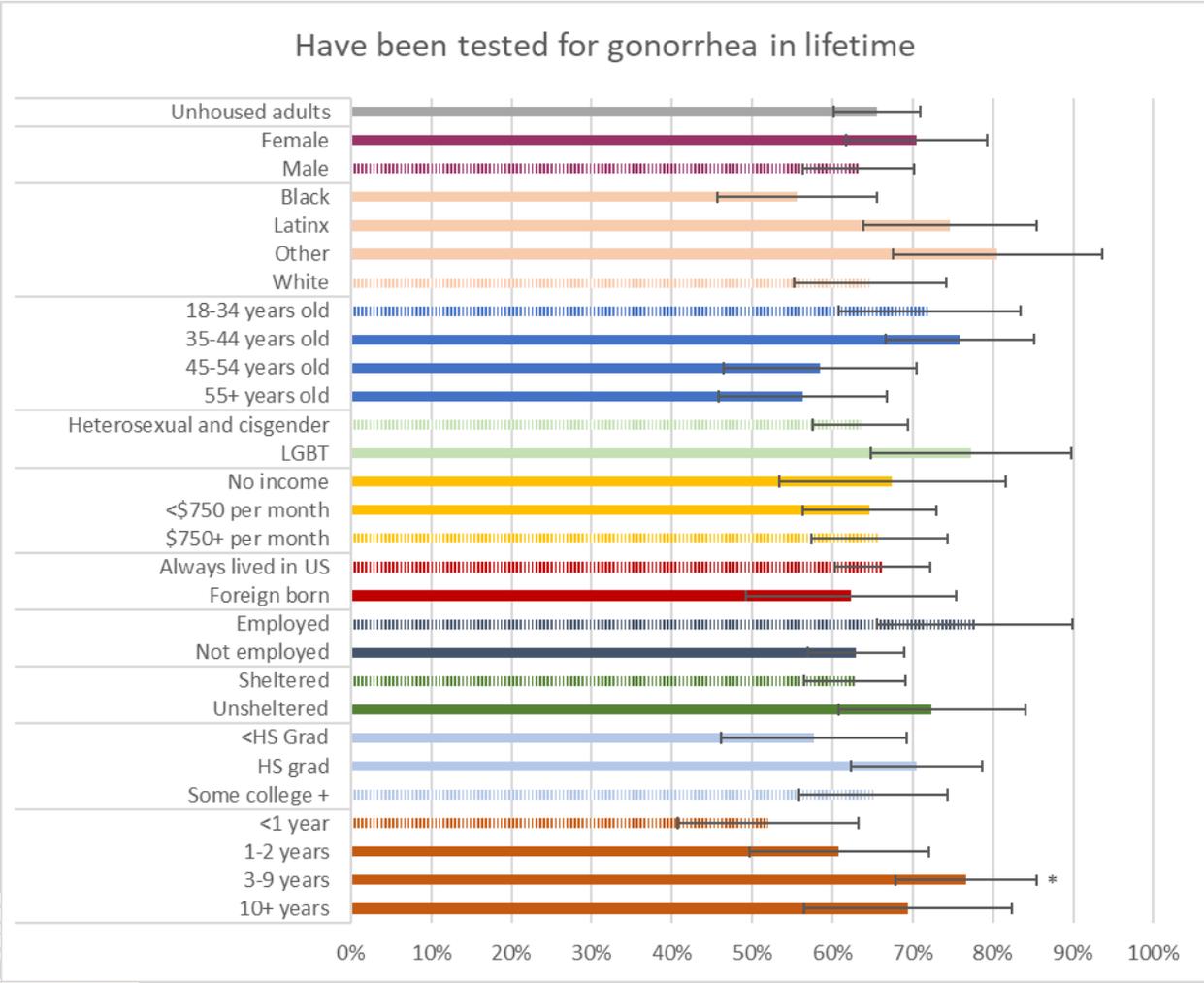
The percentage is higher for the following groups:

- Black adults (34%) compared with White adults (16%).

The percentage is lower for the following groups:

- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (12%) compared to who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (32%).

# Preventative Health Care – STI testing



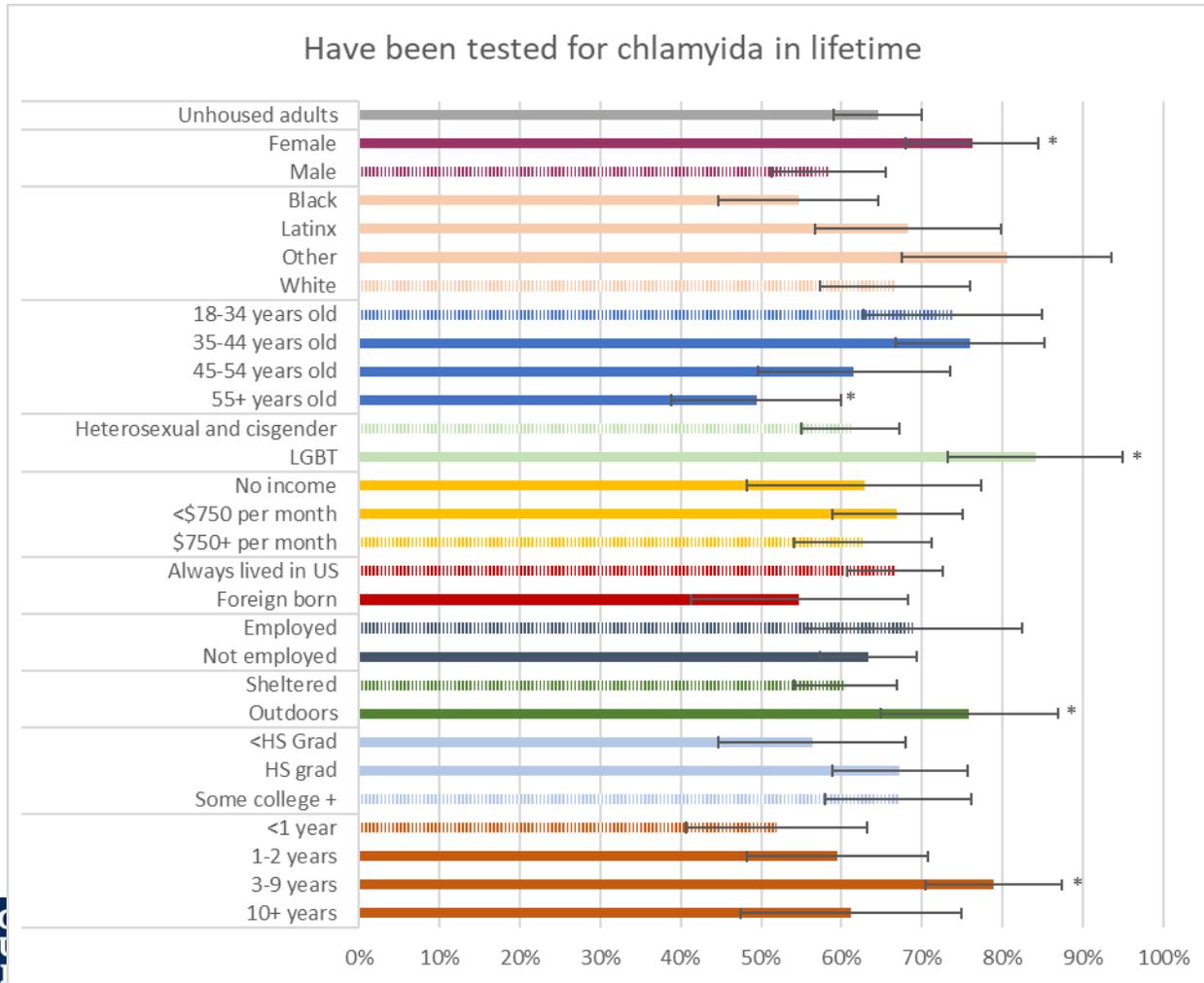
In 2022, 65% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having been tested for gonorrhea in their lifetime.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (77%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (52%).



# Preventative Health Care – STI testing



In 2022, 65% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported having been tested for chlamydia in their lifetime.

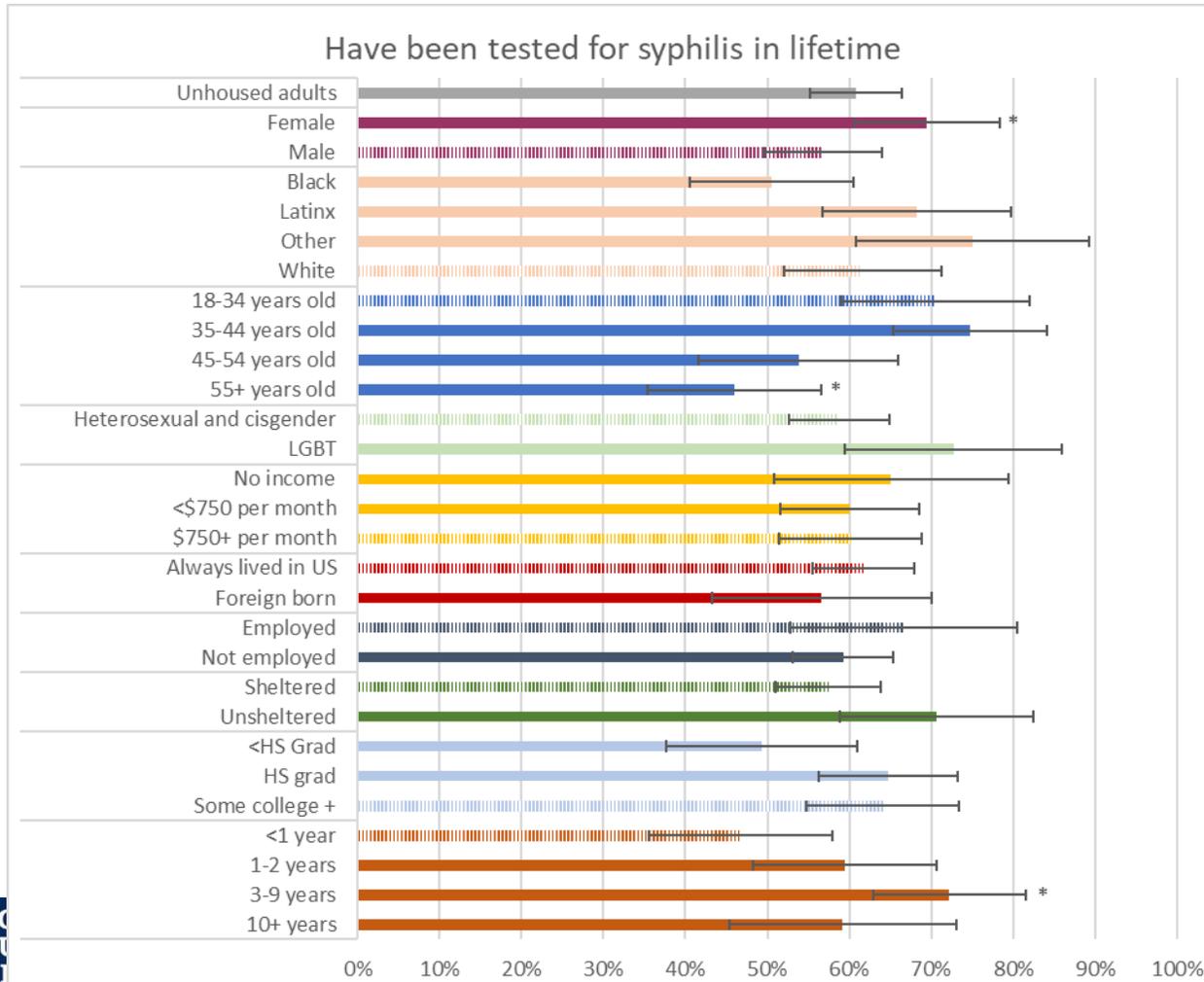
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as female (76%) compared to adults who identify as male (58%).
- Adults who identify as LGBT (84%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (61%).
- Adults residing unsheltered (76%) compared with adults living in shelter (61%).
- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (79%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (52%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (49%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (74%).

# Preventative Health Care – STI testing



In 2022, 61% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported ever having been tested for syphilis in their lifetime.

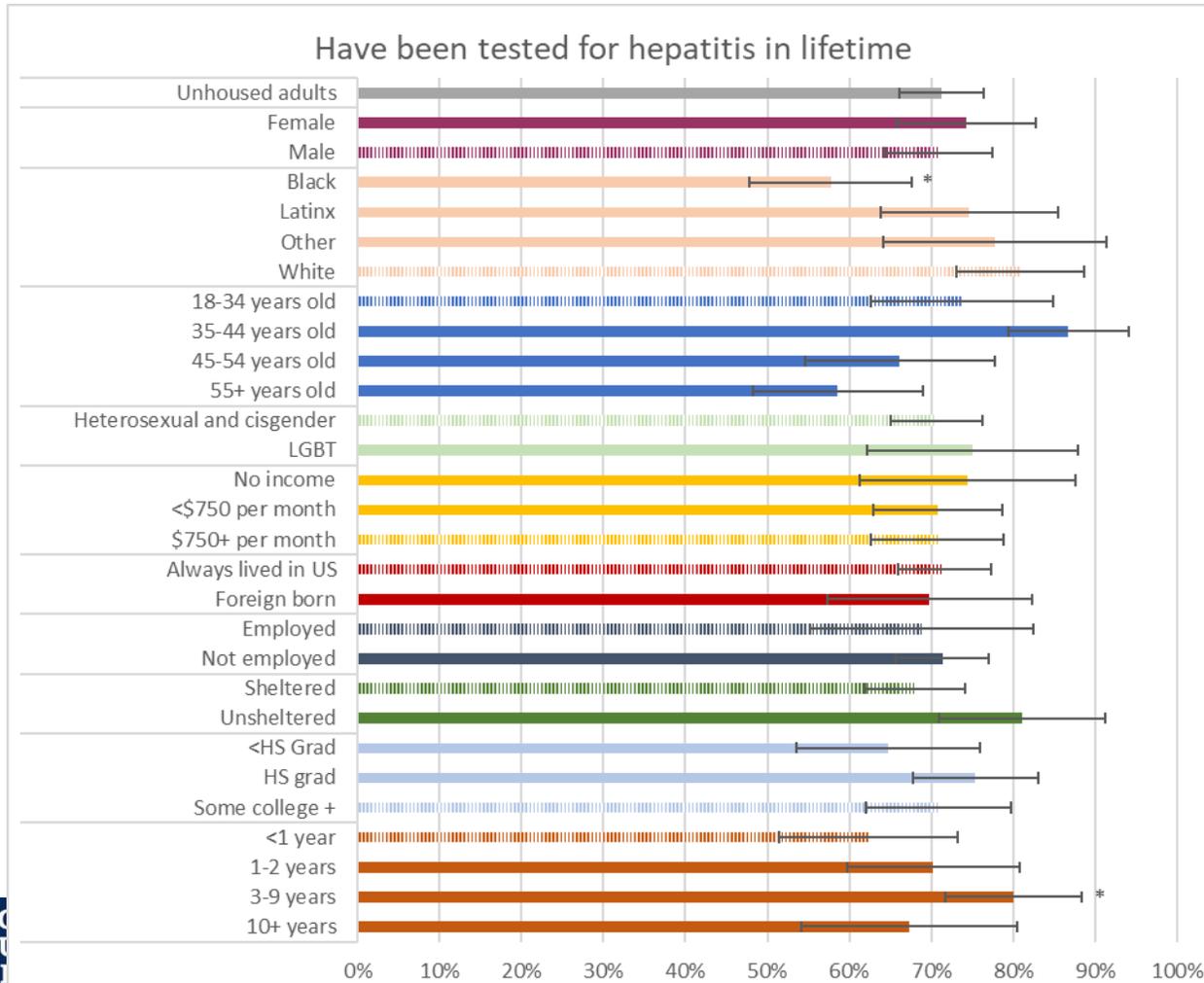
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Female adults (70%) compared with male adults (57%).
- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (72%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (47%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults aged 55+ years (46%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (70%).

# Preventative Health Care – STI testing



In 2022, 71% of unhoused adults in Boston reported having been tested for hepatitis in their lifetime.

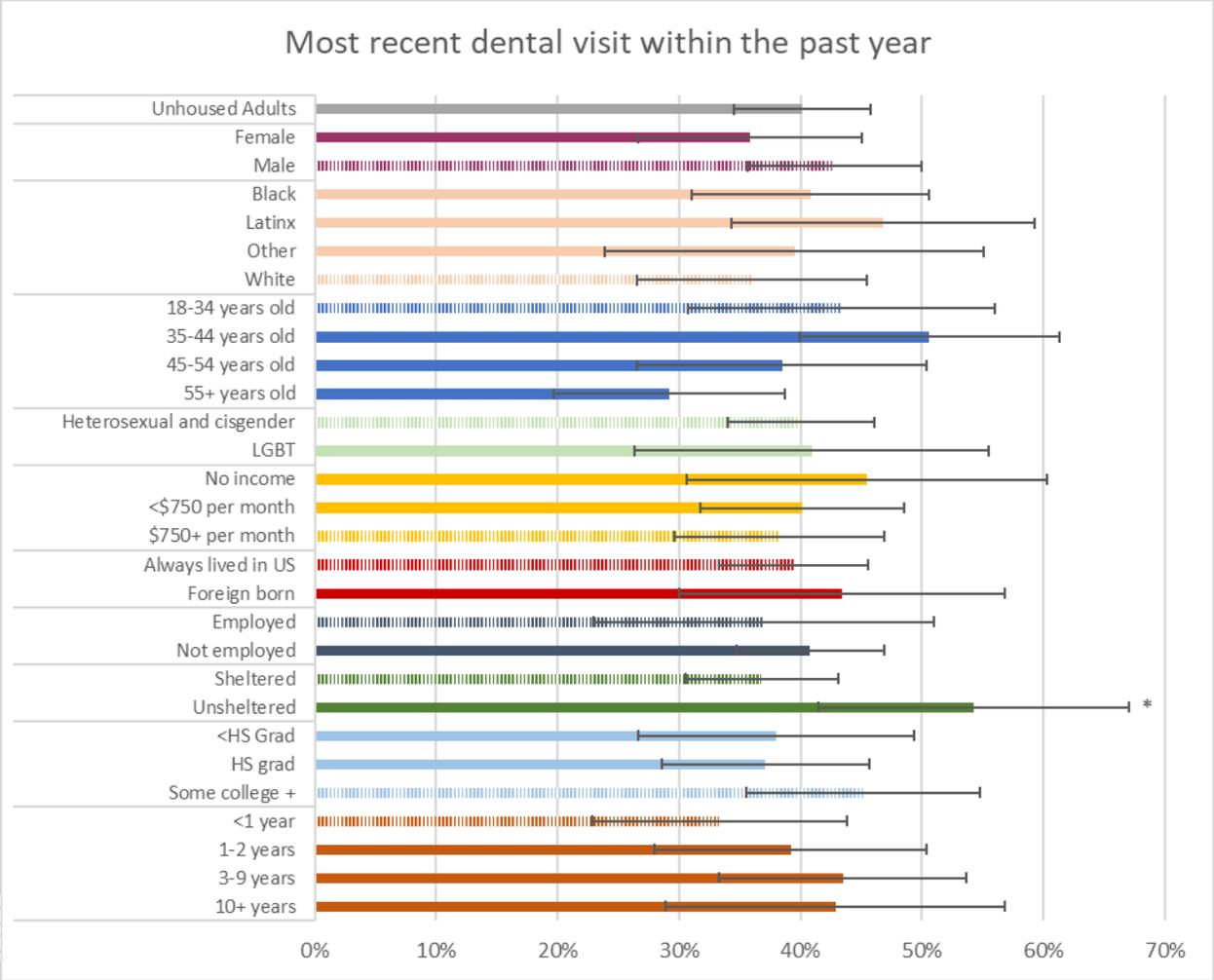
The percentage is higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have been without stable housing for 3-9 years (80%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (62%).

This percentage is lower for the following groups:

- Adults identifying as Black non-Latinx (57%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (81%).

# Preventative Health Care – Oral Health



In 2022, 40% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that their last visit with a dentist was within the past year.

The percentage was higher for the following groups.

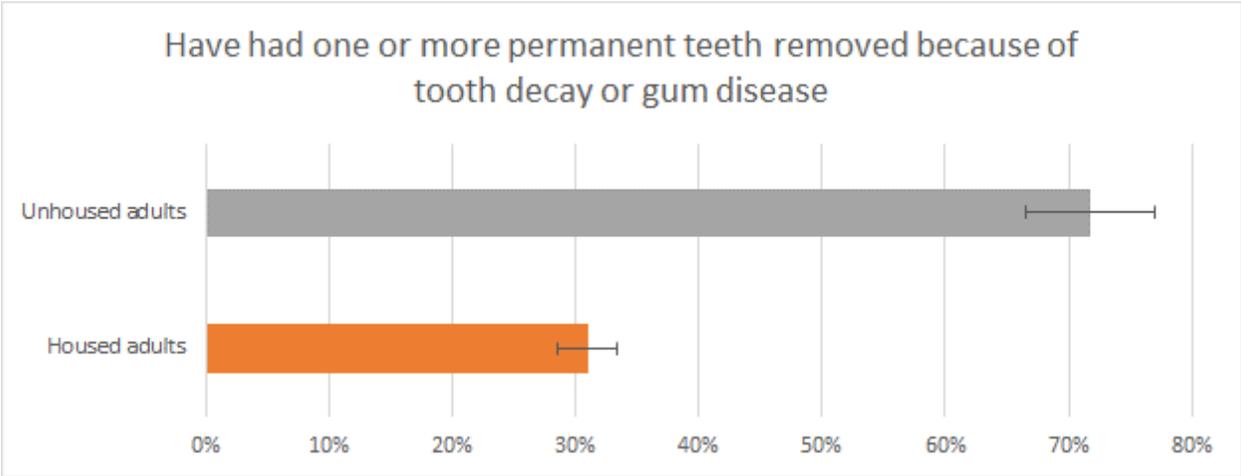
- Adults who live unsheltered (54%) compared with adults who live in shelter (37%).

According to the CDC ([2015](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/)), in 2020, 73% of Massachusetts adults had their last dental visit in the past year.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Feb 22, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.

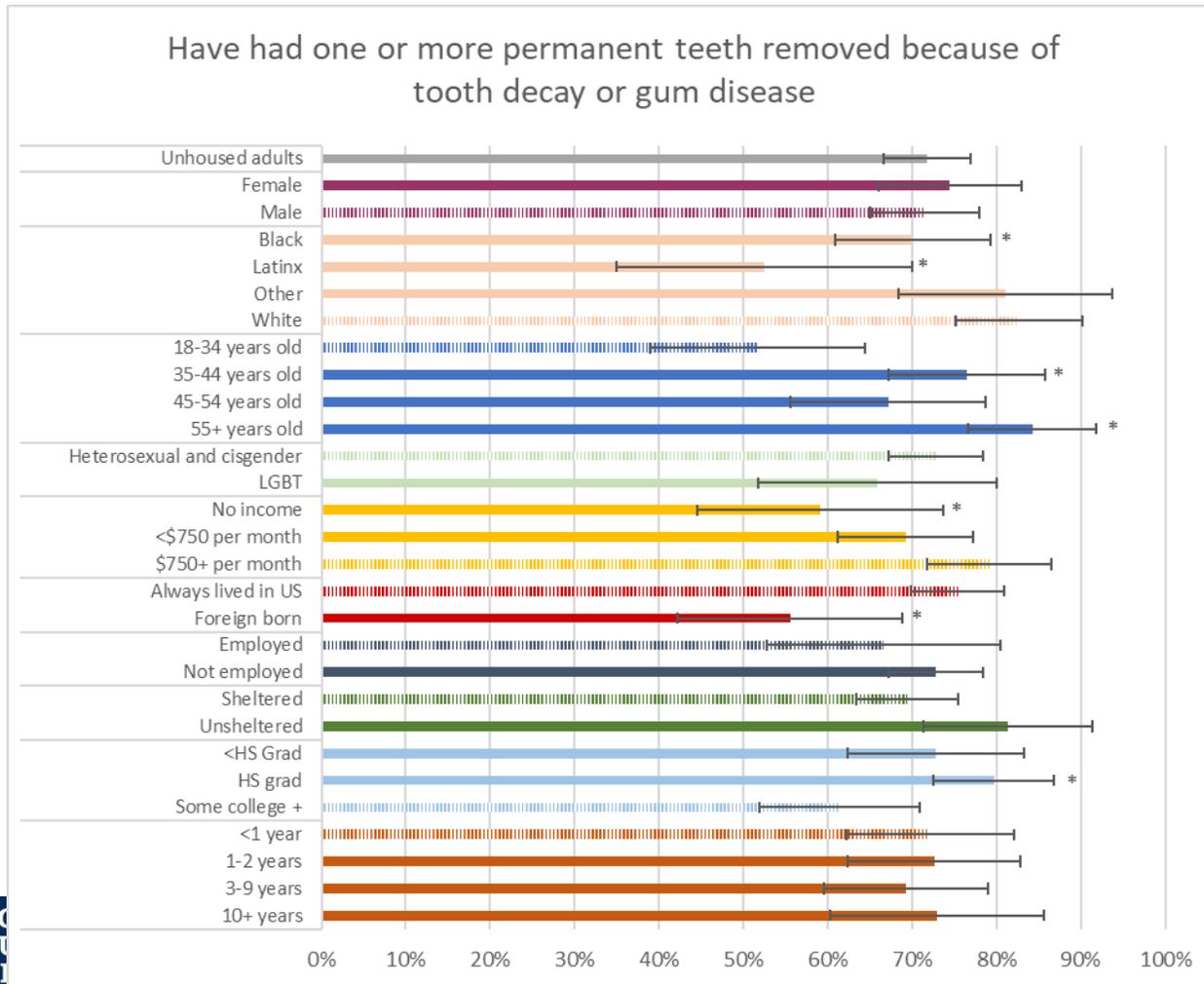


# Preventative Health Care – Oral Health



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who had one or more permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (72%) is **higher** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease (31%).

# Preventative Health Care – Oral Health



In 2022, 72% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they have had one or more teeth removed because of tooth decay or gum disease.

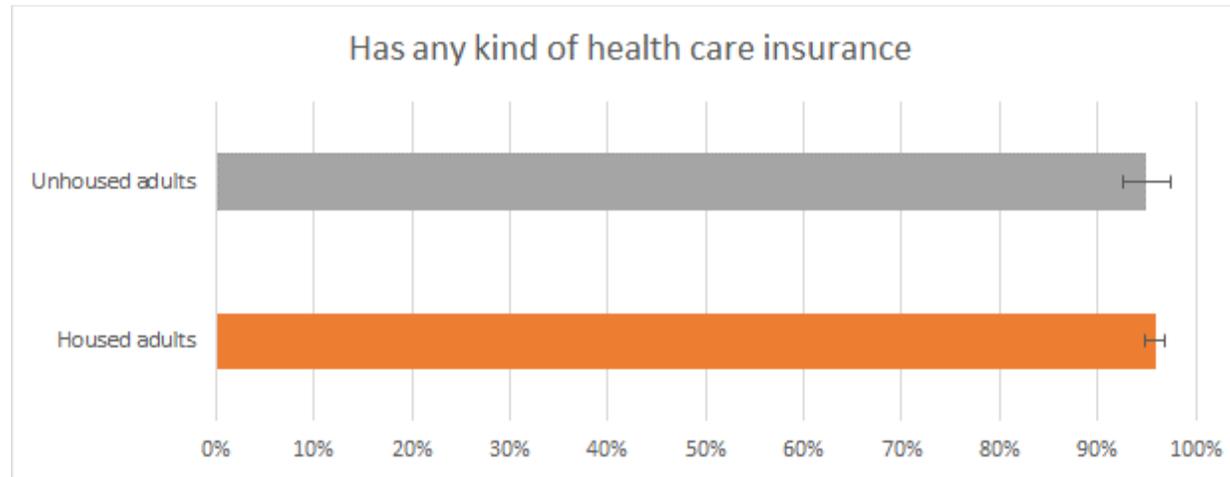
The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults aged 35-44 years (77%) and 55+ years (84%) compared to adults aged 18-34 years (52%).
- Adults who graduated high school (80%) compared to adults who have some college degree or more (61%).

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

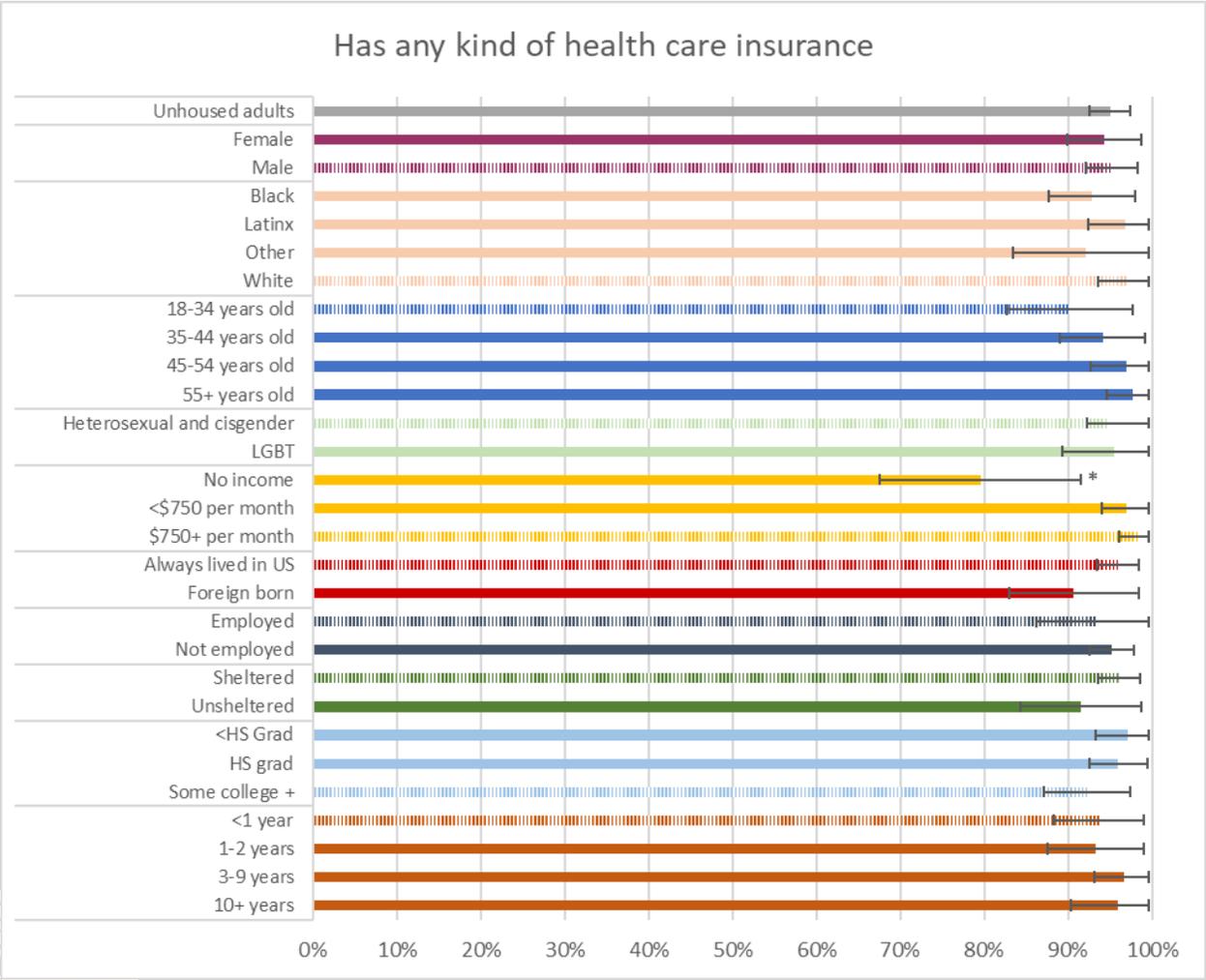
- Adults who identify as Black non-Latinx (70%) or Latinx (52%) compared to adults who identify as White non-Latinx (83%).
- Adults who receive no income (59%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750 or more per month (79%).
- Adults who are not born in the US (56%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (75%).

# Health Care Access – Insurance



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or MassHealth (95%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who have any kind of health insurance (96%).

# Health Care Access – Insurance



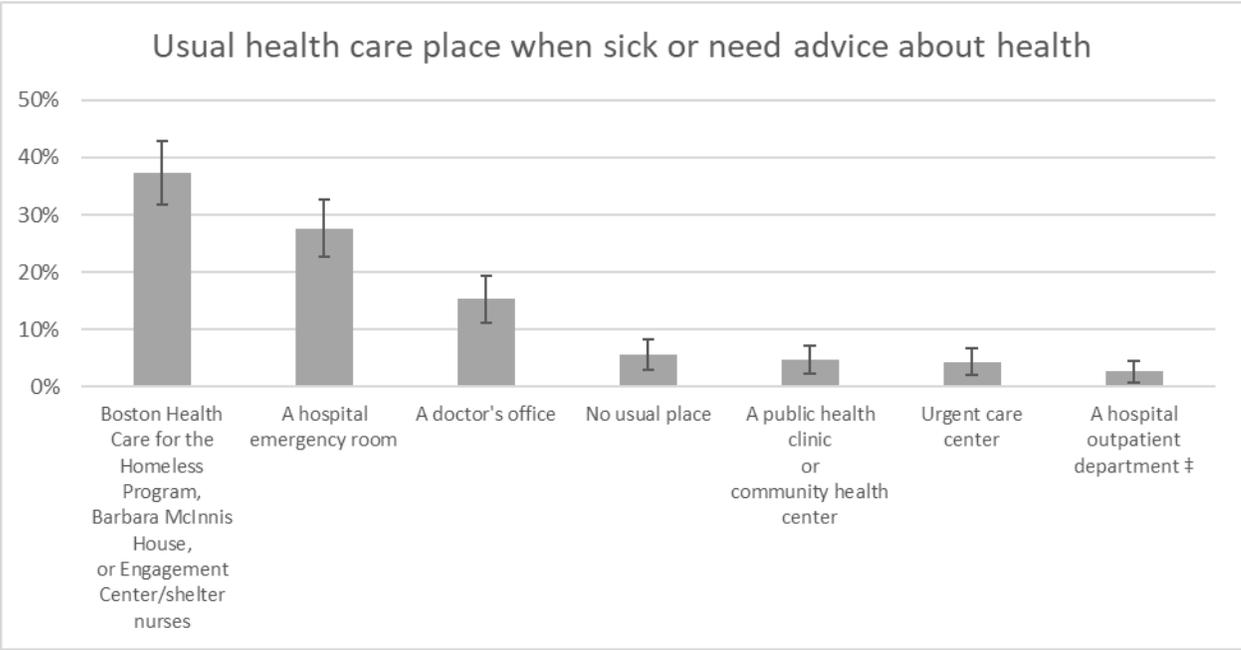
In 2022, 95% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they have health insurance of any kind.

The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adult with no income (80%) compared to adults who have an income of \$750+ per month (98%).



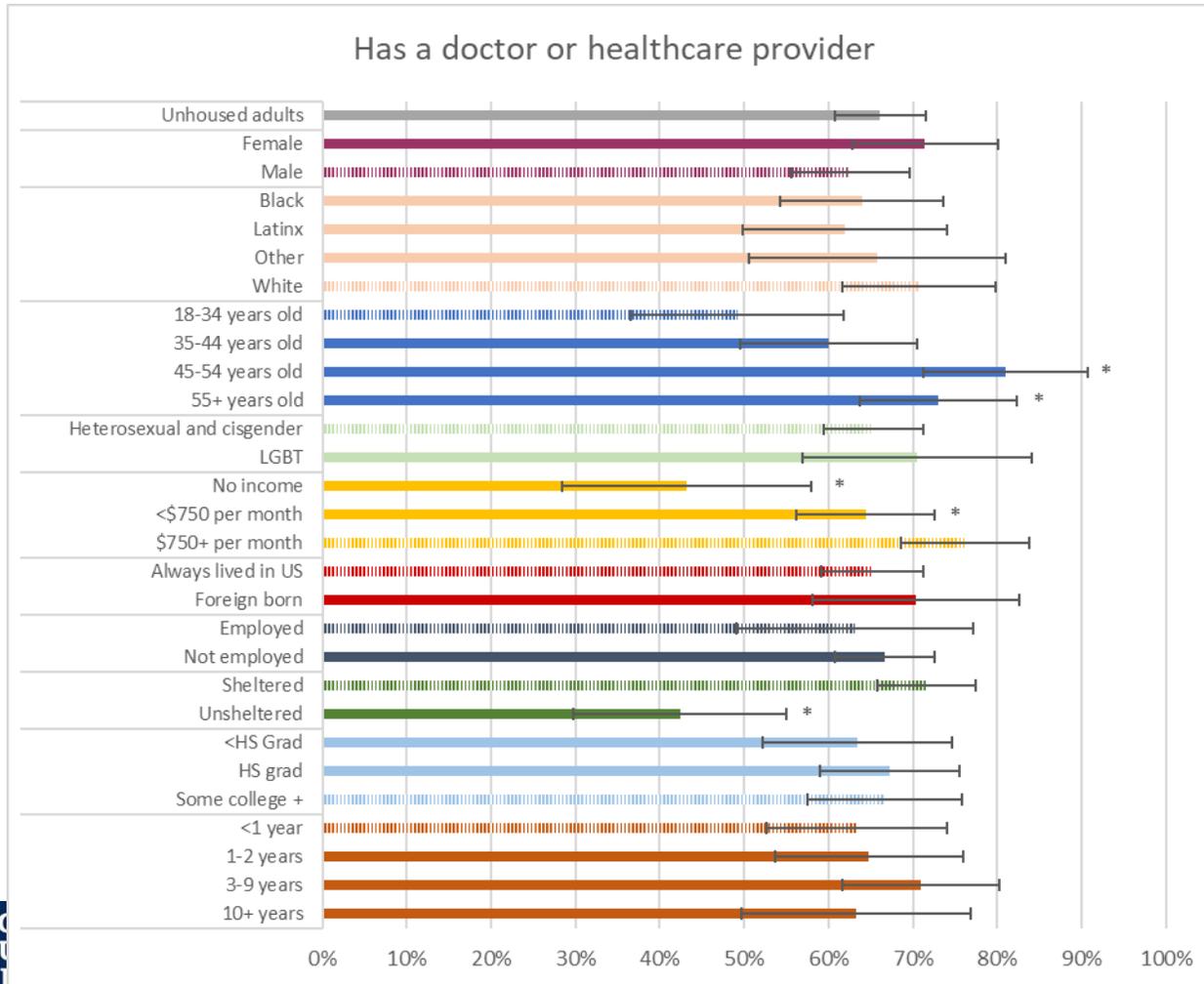
# Health Care Access – Health care location



In 2022, 37% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that when they are sick or need advice about their health, they would usually go to Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program, the Barbara McInnis House, or nurses at an emergency shelter or the Engagement Center. This was followed by 28% of unsheltered adults in Boston going to a hospital emergency room and 15% going to a doctor's office. Of all unsheltered adults in Boston, 6% reported not having a usual place where they would go.



# Health Care Access – Doctor



In 2022, 66% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they had at least one personal doctor or healthcare provider.

The percentage is higher for the following groups:

- Adults ages 45-54 years (81%) and adults ages 55 years or older (73%) compared with adults ages 18-34 years (49%).

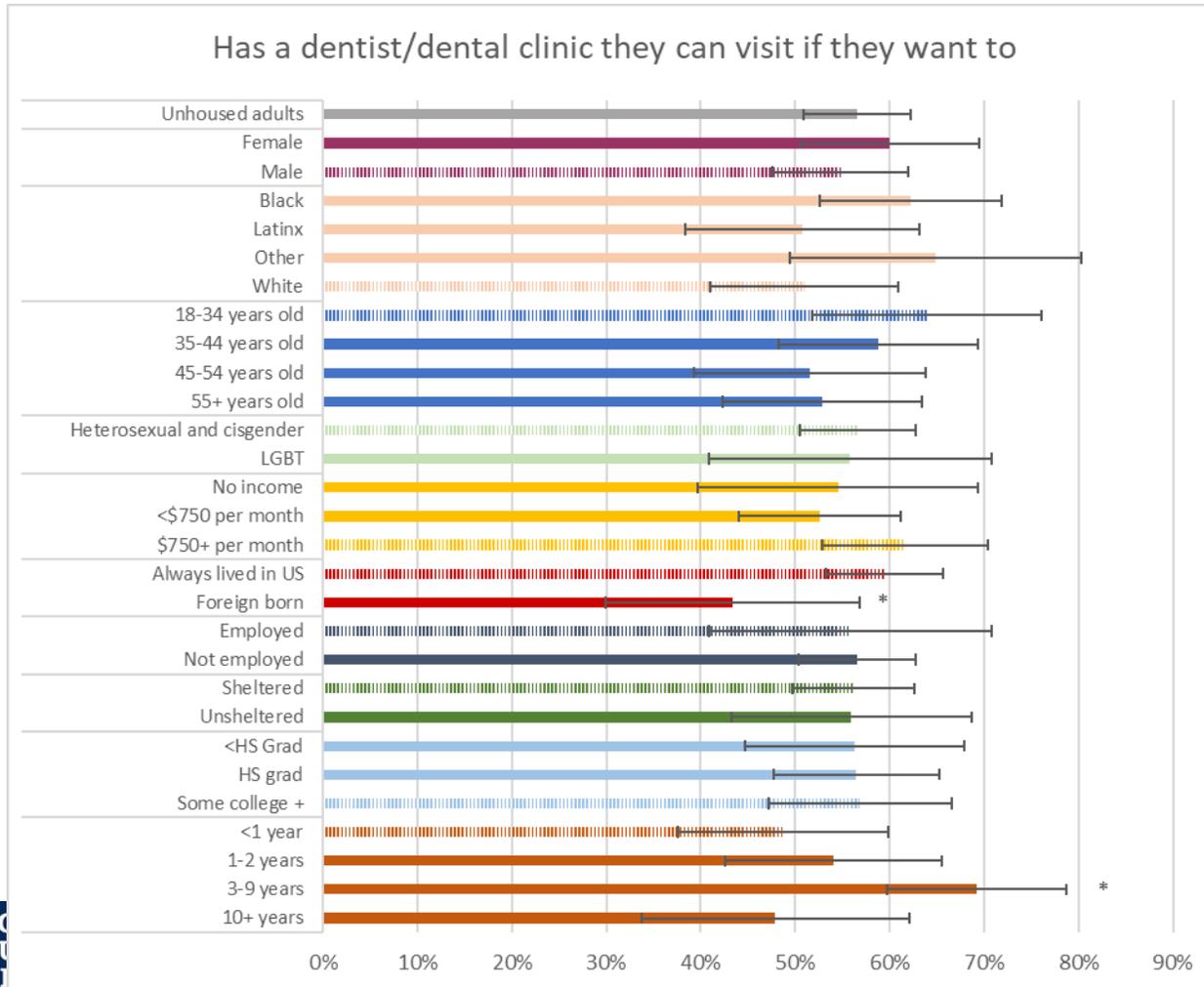
The percentage is lower for the following groups:

- Adults with no income (43%) and adults who have an income of \$750 a month or less (64%) compared with adults who have an income of \$750 a month or more (76%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (42%) compared with adults who live in shelter (72%).

According to the CDC ([2015](#)), in 2021, 90% of Massachusetts adults have at least one person they think of as their personal health care provider.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Feb 22, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.

# Health Care Access – Dentist



In 2022, 57% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they have a dentist or dental location to visit if they want to.

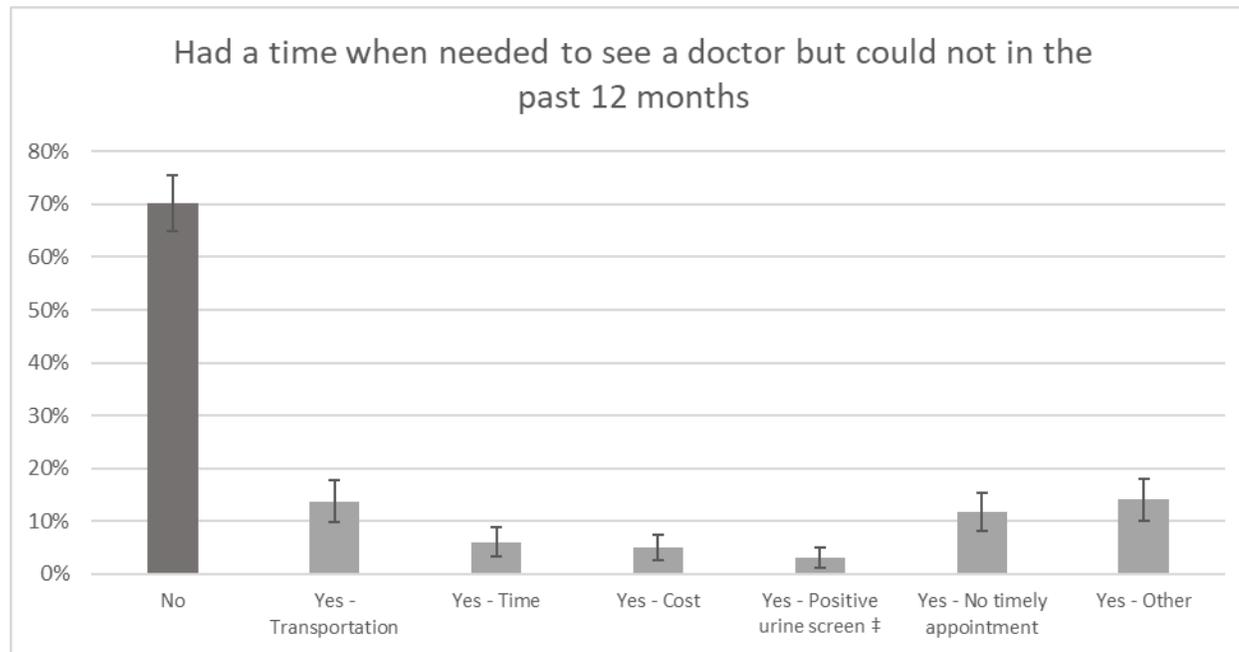
The percentage was lower for the following groups:

- Adults who are born outside of the US (43%) compared to adults who have always lived in the US (59%).

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who have not been in stable housing for 3 to 9 years (69%) compared to adults who have not been in stable housing for less than a year (49%).

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see doctor

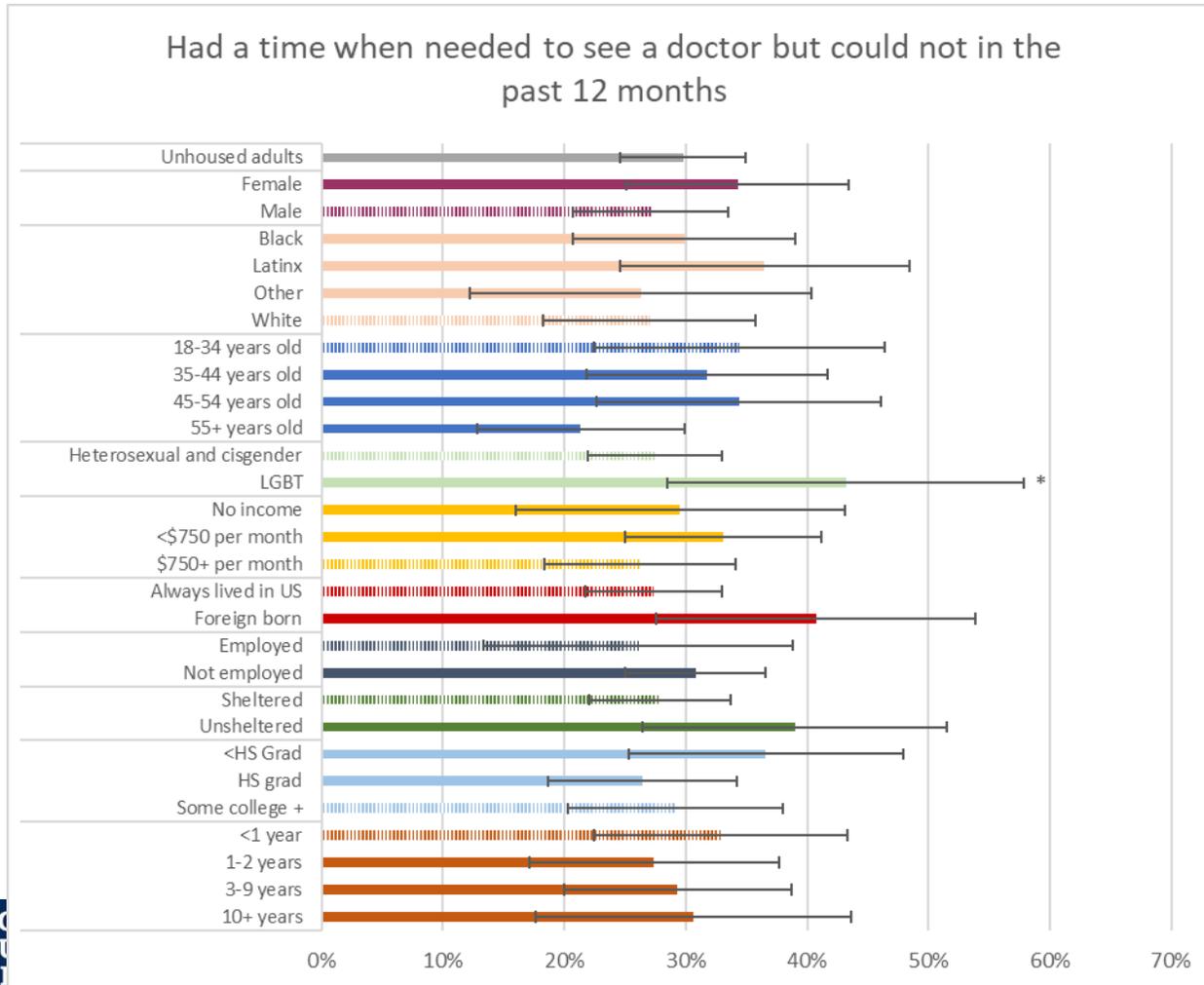


In 2022, 30% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they experienced a time in the past 12 months where they needed to see a doctor or health care provider but could not.

The following reasons were reported by unhoused adults:

- 14% reported transportation issues as the reason for not seeing a doctor when they needed to.
- 12% reported other reasons for not seeing a doctor when they needed to.
- 12% reported that they were unable to get a timely appointment as the reason for not seeing a doctor when they needed to.

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see doctor

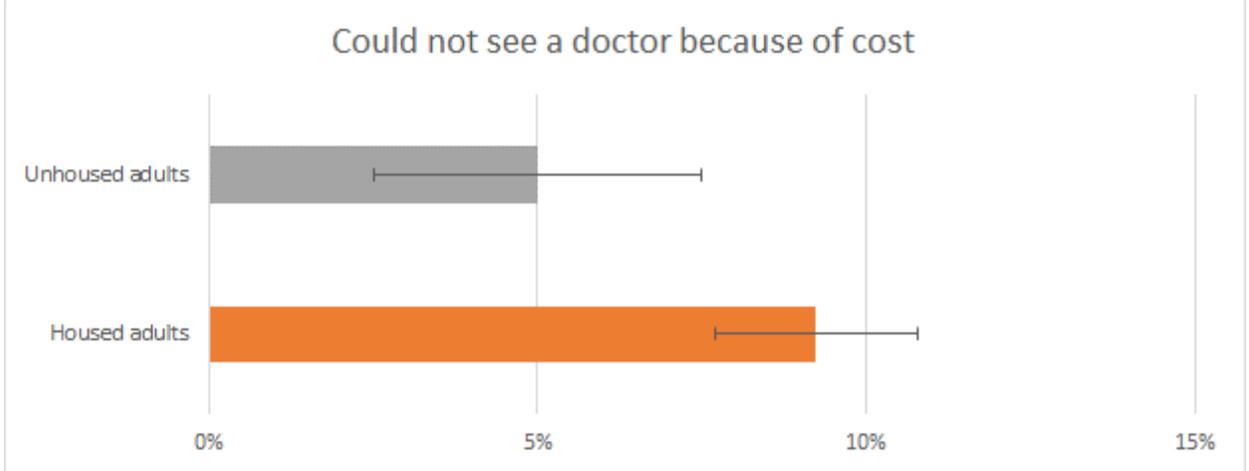


In 2022, 30% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that in the past 12 months there was a time in which they would have seen a doctor or healthcare provider but could not.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who identify as LGBT (43%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (27%).

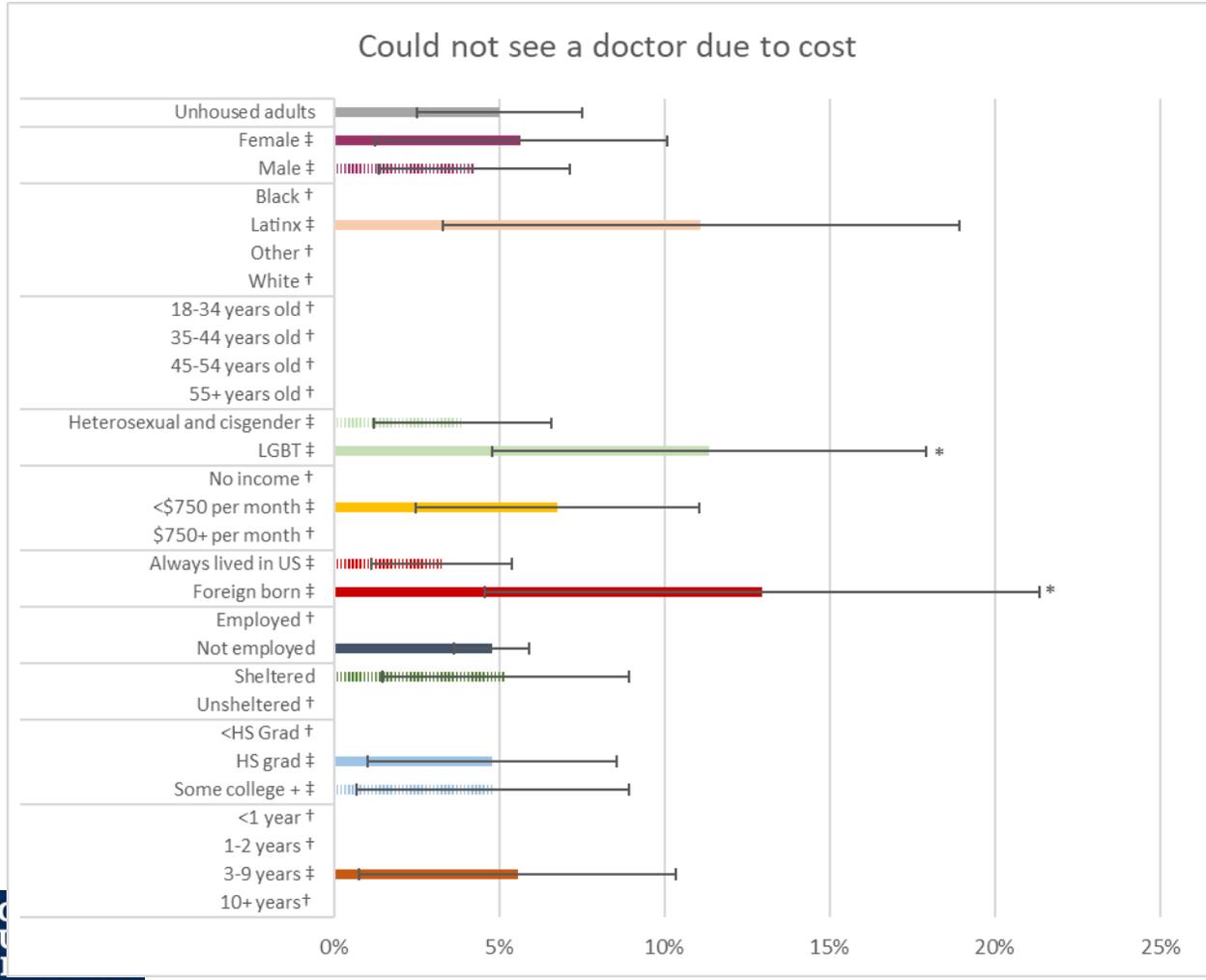
# Health Care Access – Not being able to see doctor



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who could not see a doctor or health care provider because of cost (5%) is **lower** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who could not afford to see a doctor or health care provider (9%).



# Health Care Access – Not being able to see doctor

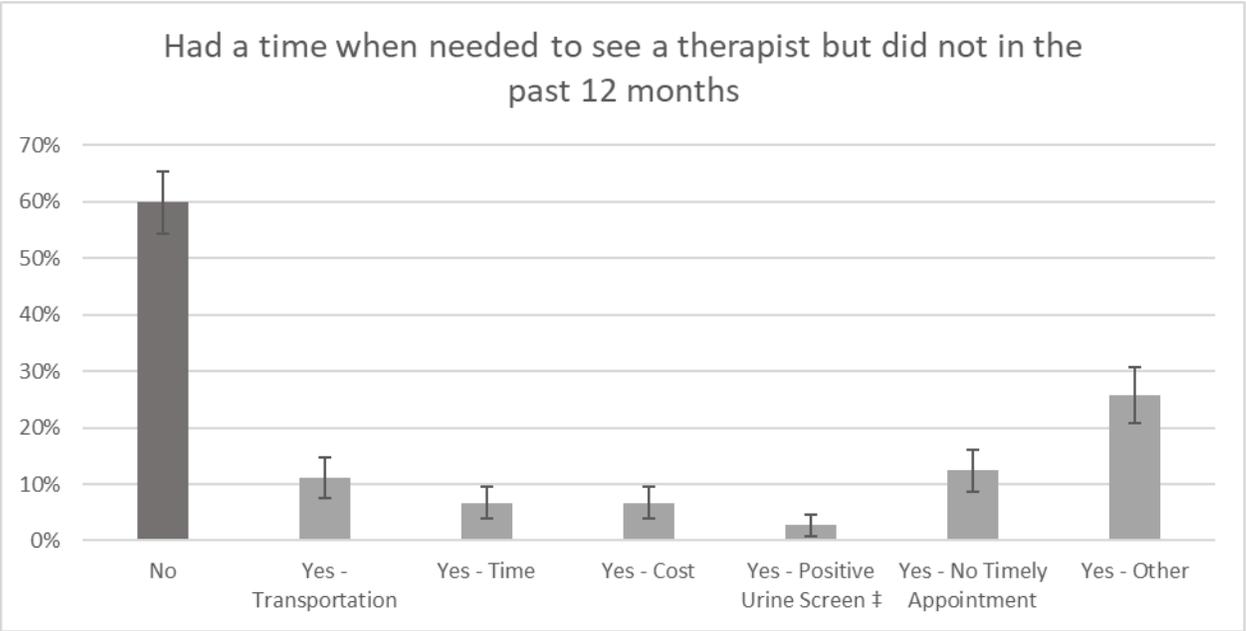


In 2022, 5% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they did not see a doctor because of cost.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.



# Health Care Access – Not being able to see therapist



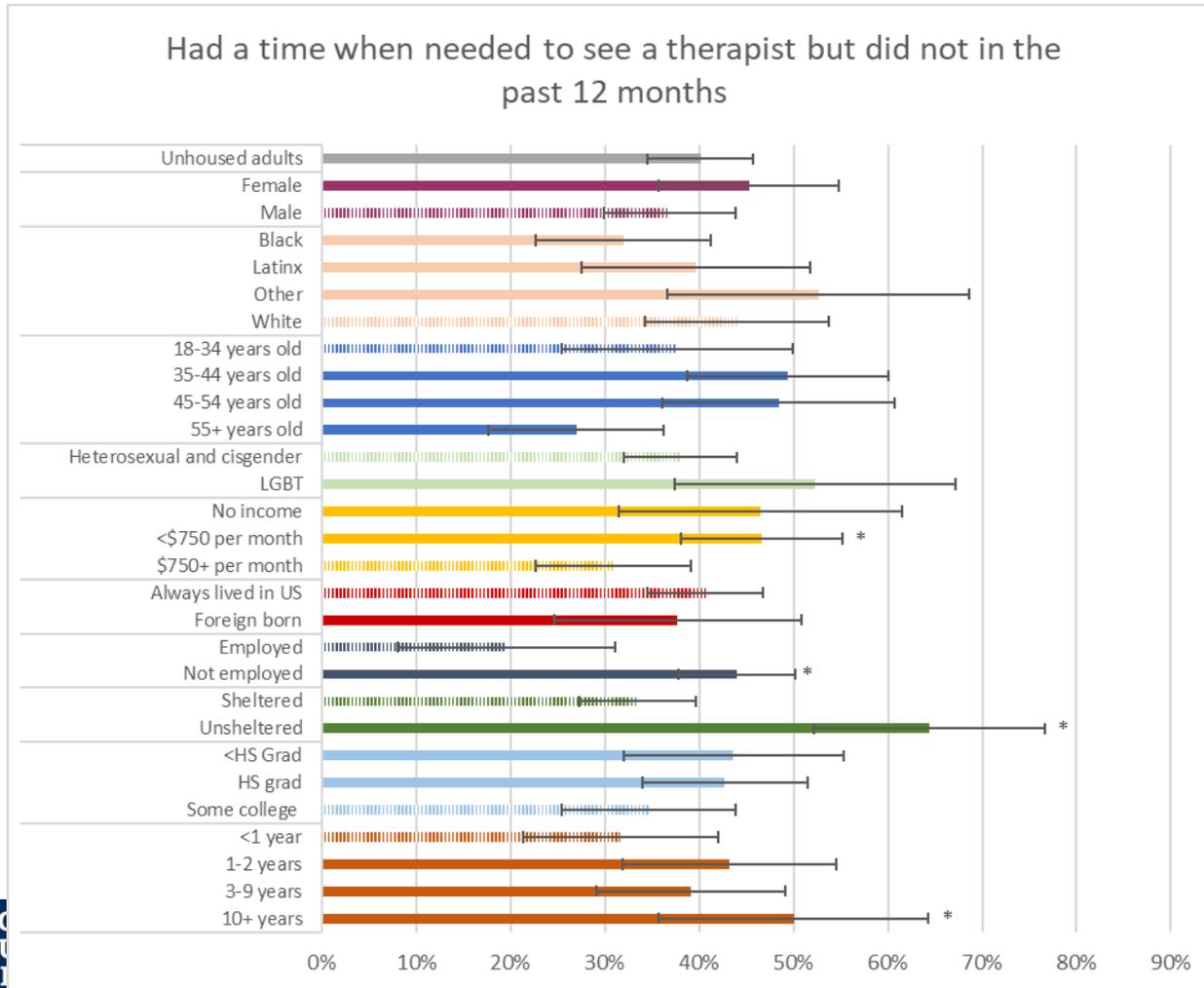
In 2022, 40% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they experienced a time in the past 12 months where they would have seen a therapist, psychologist or psychiatrist but did not.

The following reasons were reported by unhoused adults:

- 26% reported other reasons for not seeing a therapist when they would have.
- 12% reported that they were unable to get a timely appointment as the reason for not seeing a therapist when they would have.
- 11% reported transportation issues as the reason for not seeing a therapist when they would have.



# Health Care Access – Not being able to see therapist



In 2022, 40% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they experienced a time in the past 12 months where they would have seen a therapist, psychologist or psychiatrist but did not.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

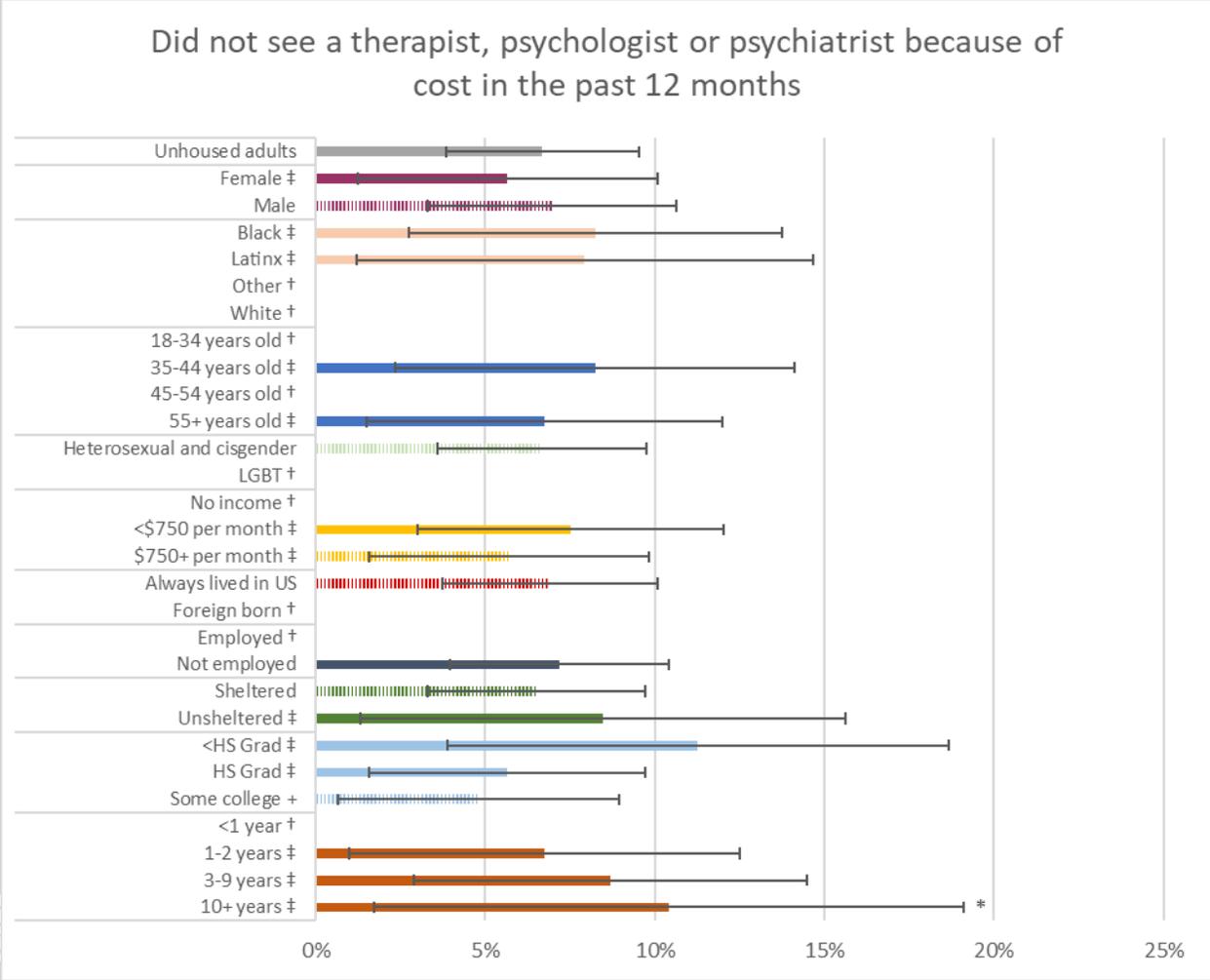
- Adults who live unsheltered (64%) compared with adults who live in shelter (33%).
- Adults who are unemployed (44%) compared with adults who are employed (20%).
- Adults who have been without stable housing for 10+ years (50%) compared with adults who have been without stable housing for less than 1 year (32%).

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see therapist



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who could not see a therapist, psychologist, or psychiatrist because of cost in the past 12 months (7%) is **similar** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who could not see a therapist, psychologist, or psychiatrist because of cost in the past 12 months (10%).

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see therapist

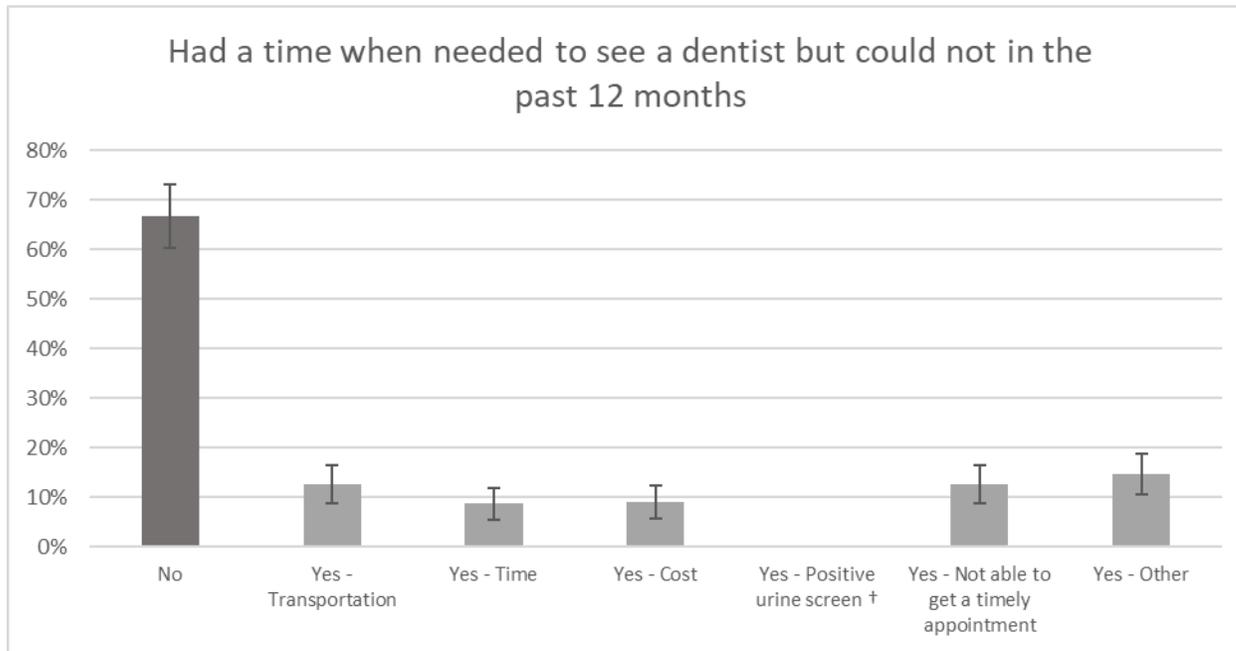


In 2022, 7% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they could not see a therapist, psychologist or psychiatrist because of cost in the past year.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.



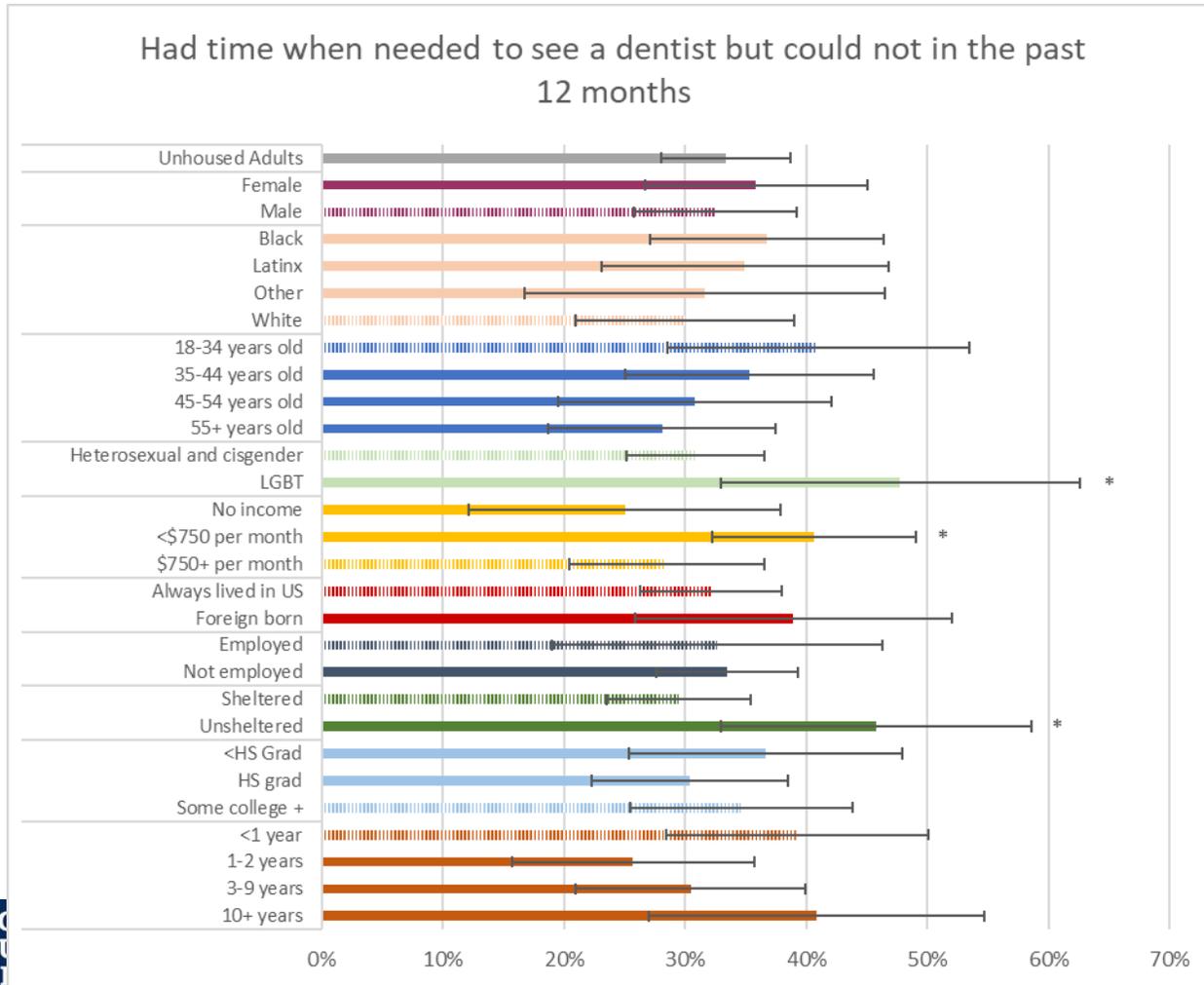
# Health Care Access – Not being able to see dentist



In 2022, 33% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they experienced a time in the past 12 months where they needed to see a dentist but could not.

- 15% reported other reasons for not seeing a dentist when they needed to.
- 13% reported transportation issues as the reason for not seeing a dentist when they needed to.
- 13% reported that they were unable to get a timely appointment as the reason for not seeing a dentist when they needed to.

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see dentist

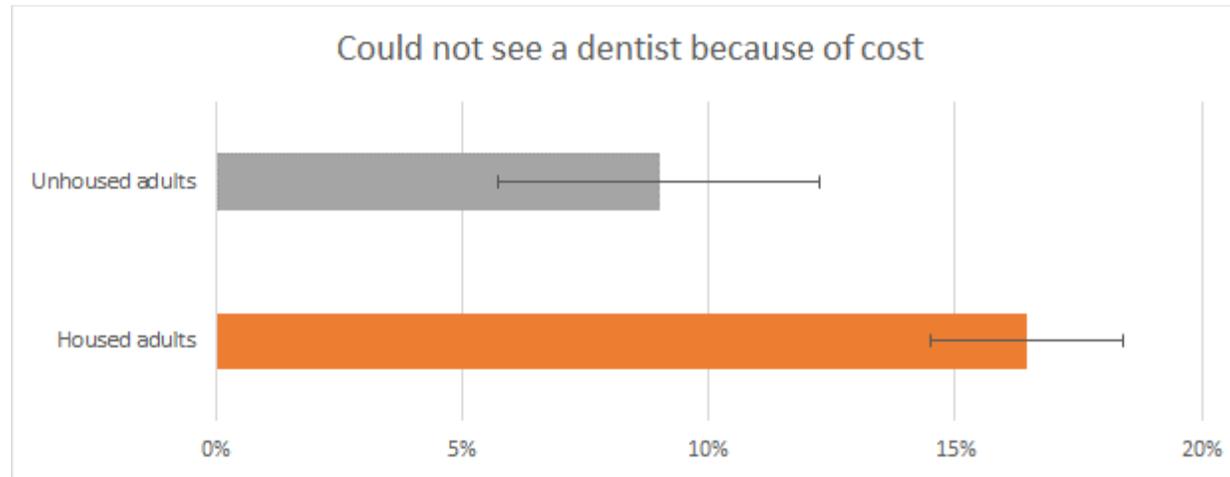


In 2022, 33% of unsheltered adults in Boston reported that they were unable to see a dentist when needed within the past 12 months.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

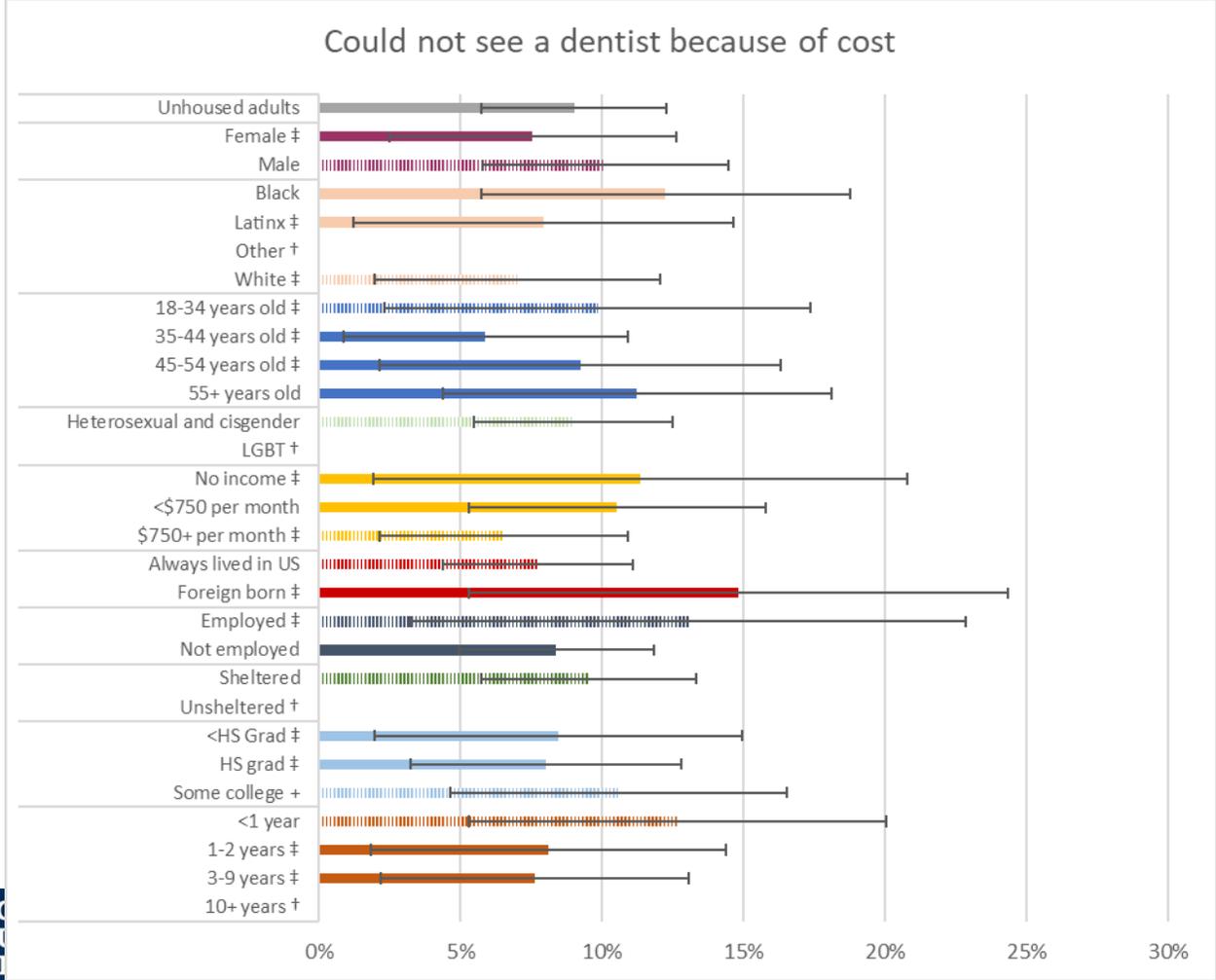
- Adults who identify as LGBT (48%) compared with adults who identify as heterosexual and cisgender (31%).
- Adults with an income of less than \$750 per month (41%) compared with those with an income of \$750 or more per month (28%).
- Adults who live unsheltered (46%) compared with adults who live in shelter (29%).

# Health Care Access – Not being able to see dentist



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who could not see a dentist because of cost (9%) is **lower** compared to the percentage of Boston housed adults who could not afford dental care (16%).

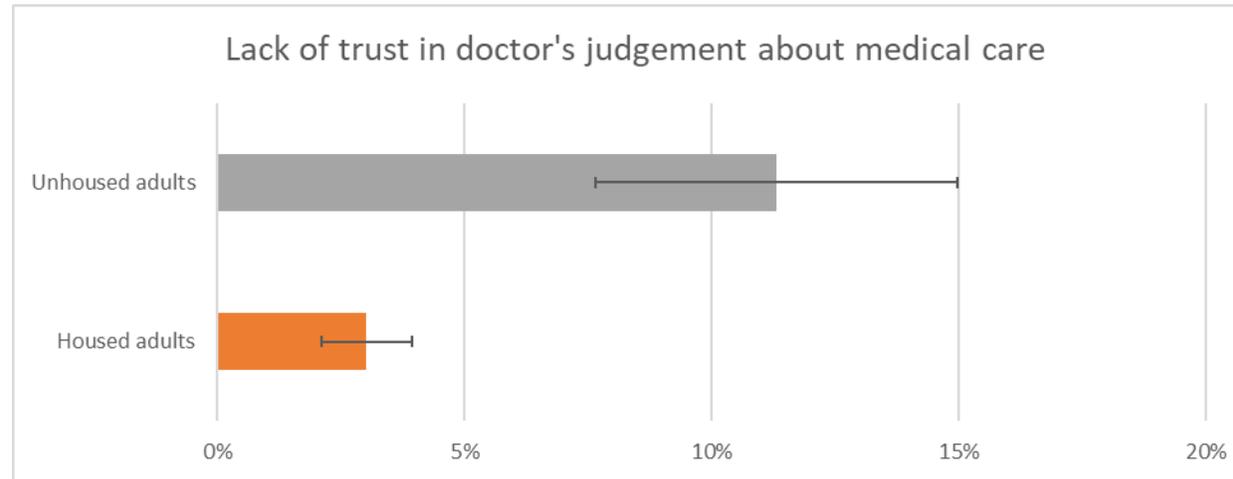
# Health Care Access – Not being able to see dentist



In 2022, 9% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that they did not visit a dentist or dental clinic because of cost.

No statistically significant differences were found between the groups.

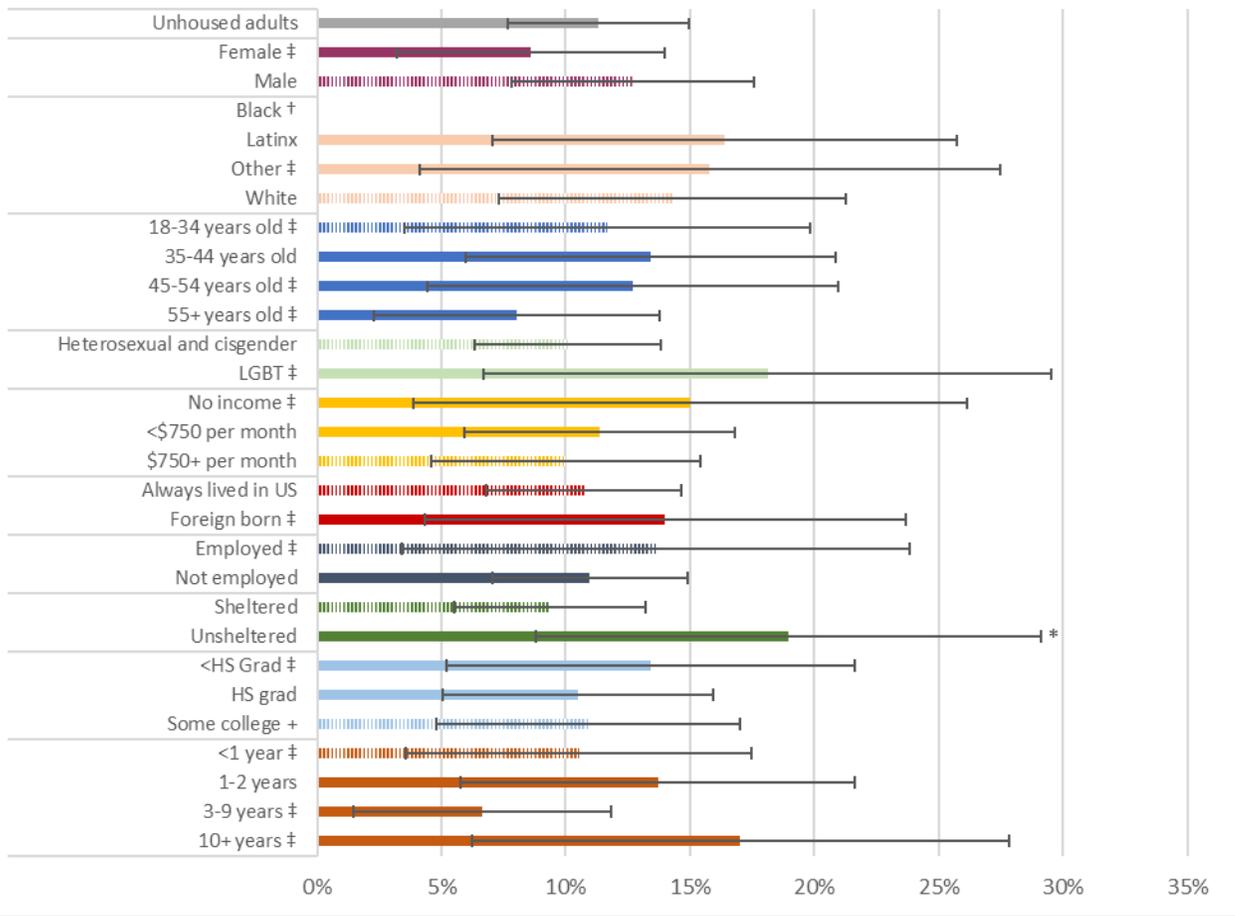
# Health Care Access – Trust in doctor's judgement



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston that do not trust their doctor's judgements about their medical care (11%) is **higher** compared with the percentage of Boston housed adults that do not trust their doctor's judgements about their medical care (3%).

# Health Care Access – Trust in doctor’s judgement

Lack of trust in doctor's judgement about medical care



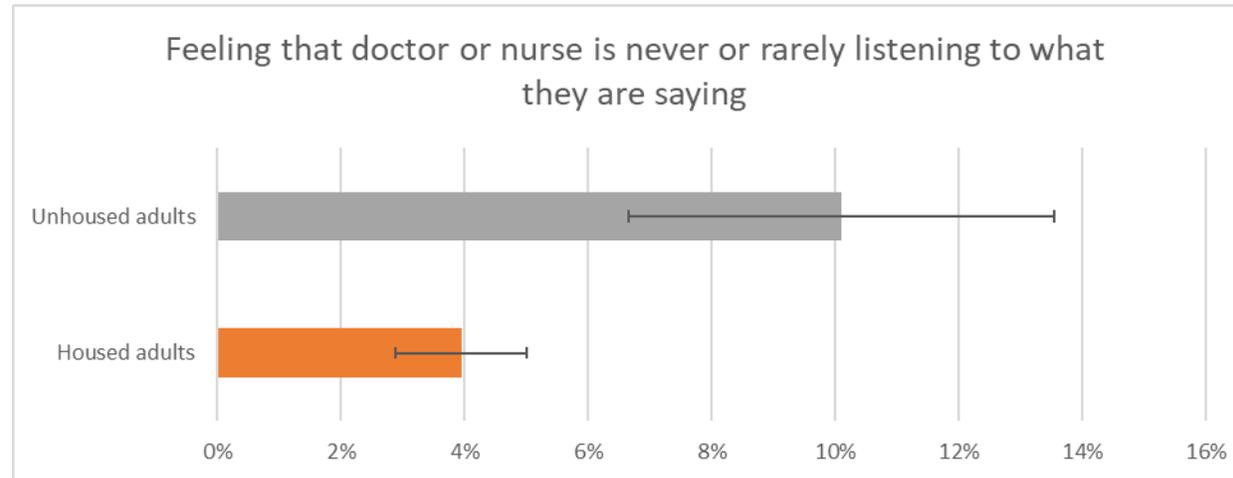
In 2022, 11% of unhoused adults in Boston that they do not trust their doctor’s judgements about their medical care.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who live unsheltered (19%) compared with adults who live in shelter (9%).

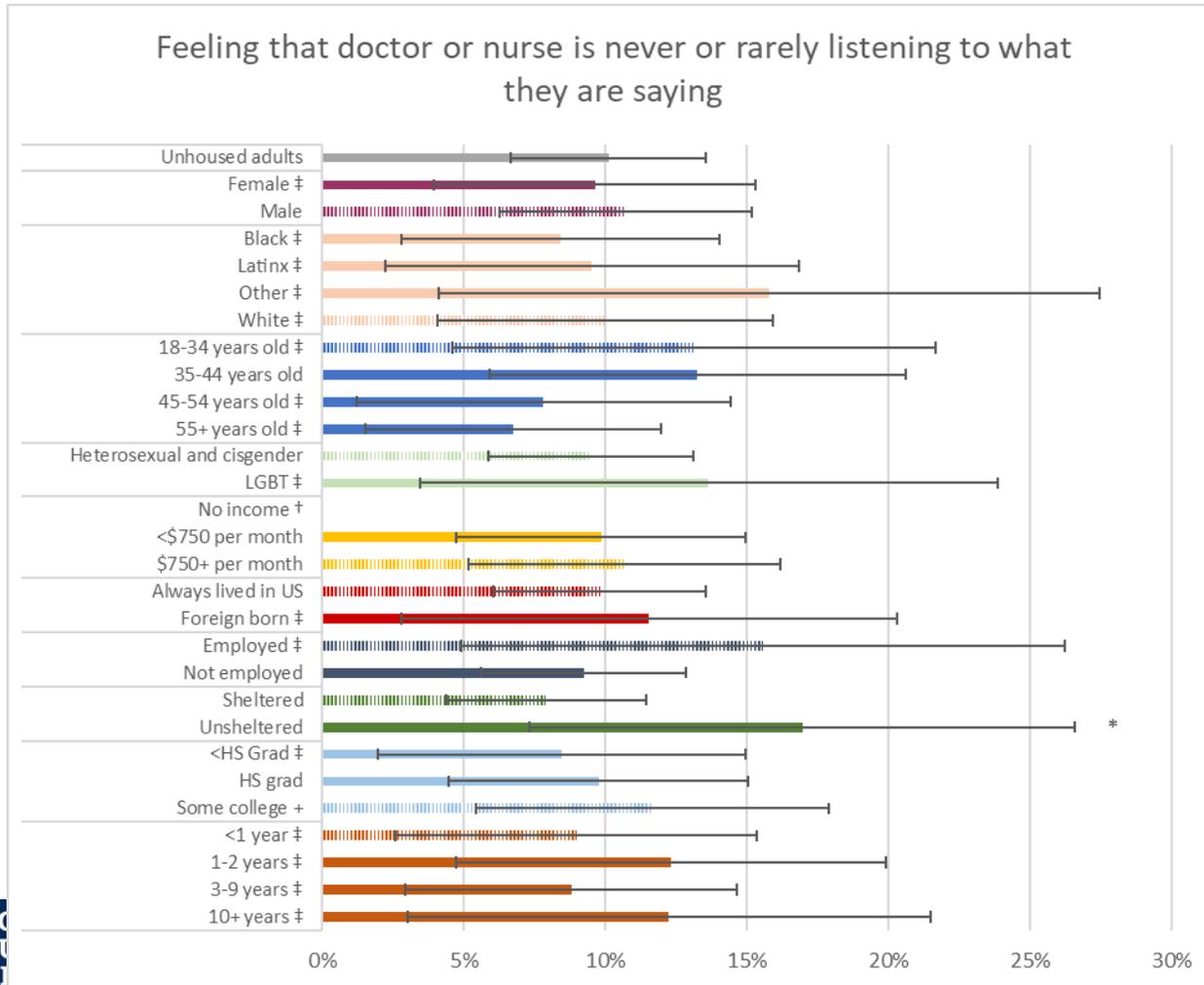


# Health Care Access – Feeling that doctor listens



The percentage of unshoused adults in Boston who reported that when seeking care, a doctor or nurse is never or rarely listening to what they are saying (10%) is **higher** compared with the percentage of Boston housed adults who reported that when seeking care, a doctor or nurse is never or rarely listening to what they are saying (3%).

# Health Care Access – Feeling that doctor listens



In 2022, 10% of unhoused adults in Boston reported that when seeking care, a doctor or nurse is never or rarely listening to what they are saying.

The percentage was higher for the following groups:

- Adults who live unsheltered (17%) compared with adults who live in shelter (8%).